

**The Avalanche**  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
AT  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,  
BY  
**O. PALMER,**  
Editor and Proprietor.  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
For One Year \$2.00  
For Six Months \$1.25  
For Three Months .75

# Crawford Co. Avalanche

**O. PALMER,**  
VOLUME XXIX.

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, DECEMBER 13, 1906.

NUMBER 5.

## CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

### COUNTY OFFICERS

Sherriff..... A. J. Stillwell  
Clerk..... J. T. Collins  
Register..... J. W. Urick  
Treasurer..... A. P. W. Beck  
Prosecutor..... J. W. Beck  
Judge of Probate..... W. H. Hatter  
O. C. Com. .... O. Palmer  
Surveyor..... E. F. Richardson

### SUPERVISORS

South Branch..... J. H. Richardson  
Beaver Creek..... G. J. Dickinson  
Main Branch..... A. Buck  
Grayling..... J. J. Feldner  
Tredwell..... C. G. Gurnea

### SOCIETY MEETINGS.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Pastor Rev. J. F. Thompson. Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Junior League, 4:45 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Regular church service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School immediately after morning service. Y. L. S. C. E. at 8 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. L. Plimley, Pastor.

**DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH.**—Rev. A. C. Egegaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 9:00 a. m.

**ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.**—Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confessions on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday mass at 10 o'clock a. m.; Sunday School at 2:30 o'clock p. m.; Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a. m. (standard time). G. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Hies, Assistant.

**GRAYLING LODGE, NO. 356, F. & A. M.**—Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. W. H. HAYES, W. M. J. F. HUM, Secretary.

**MARVIN POST, NO. 240, G. A. R.**—Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. DELEMAN SMITH, Post Com. A. L. FUND, Adjutant.

**WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, NO. 102.**—Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. MRS. H. THUMLEY, President. MRS. L. WINSLOW, Sec.

**GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., NO. 120.**—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. M. A. BATES, H. P. FRED NARRIN, Sec.

**GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., NO. 137.**—Meets every Tuesday and Thursday. P. C. PETERSON, N. G. CHAS. O. McCULLOUGH, Sec.

**CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M. M., NO. 102.**—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month. T. NOLAN, R. K. J. J. COLLEN, Com.

**GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, NO. 102.**—Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. MRS. JOHN LEECE, W. M. MRS. EMMA REELEN, Sec.

**COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., NO. 700.**—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. CHARLES T. JEROME, C. E. J. B. WOODBURN, R. S.

**COMPANION COURT GRAYLING, NO. 82, I. O. F.**—Meets the 2d and last Wednesday each month at G. A. R. Hall. MRS. DELEMAN SMITH, President. MAY SMITH, Secretary.

**CRAWFORD HIVE, NO. 690, L. O. T. M. M.**—Meets first and third Friday of each month. ANNE HAYES, Lady G. MRS. KITTIE NOLAN, Record Keeper.

**GAFFIELD CIRCLE, NO. 16, LADIES OF THE G. A. R.**—Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. MRS. DELEMAN SMITH, President. MAY SMITH, Secretary.

**CRAWFORD COUNTY GRANGE, No. 634.**—Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month. J. L. HANNES, Master. P. OSTRANDER, Secretary.

**MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA, CRAWFORD CAMP, NO. 10423.**—Meets alternate Thursday evenings at G. A. R. Hall. ED. G. CLARK, V. C. M. A. BATES, Clerk.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### Bank of Grayling

SUCCESSOR TO  
Crawford Co. Exchange Bank

**MARIUS HANSON,**  
PROPRIETOR.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.  
**MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.**

**S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Office over Fournier's Drug Store.  
Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 9 evening.  
Residence, Pennular Ave., opposite G. A. R. Hall.

**H. H. MERRIMAN, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon  
OFFICE EAST OF OPERA HOUSE  
Night Calls at Office.

**C. C. WESCOTT,**  
DENTIST,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.  
Office—Over Alexander's Law Office, on Michigan Avenue.  
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

**GEO. L. ALEXANDER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.  
Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.  
Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.  
GRAYLING, MICH.  
Office on Michigan Avenue, first door east of the Bank.

**O. PALMER,**  
Attorney at Law and Notary.  
Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County.

**FIRE INSURANCE**  
Collections, co-insurance, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Michigan Avenue, Avalanche Building.  
GRAYLING, MICH.

## Christmas 1906.

The biggest time of all the year is now very near at hand, and our store has taken on Holiday Attire. What had heretofore been called a perplexing problem, that is the buying of suitable Christmas Presents, can now be easily solved by selecting from our line. We have something for everyone and enough for all. This time of the year, is also for the children, and we are prepared to satisfy them. We wish everyone to call and look over our line NOW!

### PA

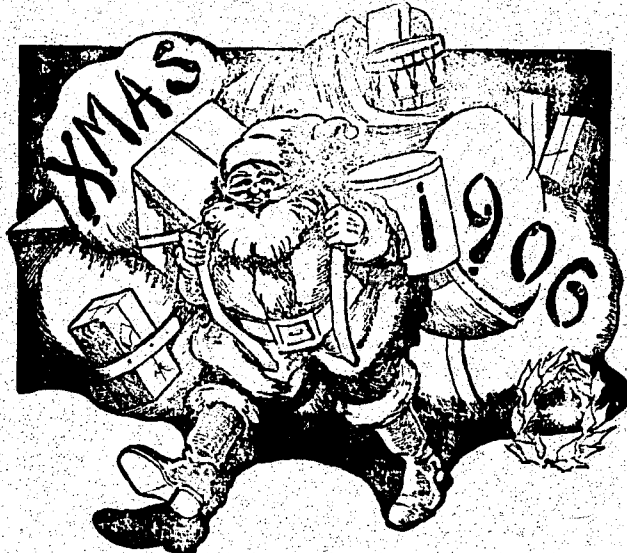
always did like to get a nice pipe or smoking set, or possibly a box of Cigars. We have also numerous other things to select from.

### For the Boys

we have Books, Drums, Horns, Guns Building Blocks and in fact anything a boy could wish for.

### BABY

could not be better pleased than by receiving a Rattle or stuffed Animal etc.



### MA

says she needed a Work Basket, but we also have Toilet Sets, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, or anything in the line of China.

### GIRLS

Girls would be pleased very much by receiving Dolls, Cutters, Doll Carts, Sewing Sets, Toy Dishes, etc.

### Friends.

We have something for Friends near, or Friends far Away.

Let the Children come and see a REAL SANTA CLAUS. Yes there will be a real live Santa Claus in our show window, and you can tell him all you want for Christmas. See him setting up his toys. Send him a letter, stating your wants. He will pass your house! Watch for him!

## SORENSEN'S FURNITURE STORE.

**EFFICIENT IS ALL IT WILL COST YOU**  
to write our big FREE BICYCLE catalogue showing the most complete line of high-grade BICYCLES, TIRES and SUPPLIES at PRICES BELOW any other manufacturer or dealer in the world.  
**DO NOT BUY A BICYCLE** from anyone, until you have received our complete Free Catalogue illustrating and describing every kind of high-grade and low-grade bicycle, and latest models, and learn of our remarkable LOW PRICES and wonderful new orders made possible by selling from factory direct with no middlemen's profits.  
**SHIP ON APPROVAL** without a cent deposit. Pay the Freight and return 10 days free Trial and make other liberal terms which no other dealer in the world will do. You will learn everything and get much valuable information by simply writing us a postal.  
We have a **Under Agent** in every town and can offer an opportunity to make money to suitable young men who apply at once.  
**NO PUNCTURE-PROOF TIRES ONLY \$4.80**  
Regular Price \$7.80  
To introduce this new tire, we will sell you a Sample Pair for Only \$4.80. (CASH WITH ORDER \$4.80)  
NO HOPE OF A PUNCTURE IN THE MAKING. No danger from THORNS, CACTUS, PINS, NAILS, TACKS or GLASS. Serious punctures, like intentional knife cuts, can be vulcanized like any other tire.  
Two Hundred Thousand pairs now in actual use. Over Seventy-five Thousand pairs sold last year.  
**DESCRIPTION.** Made in all sizes. It is heavy and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special kind of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without stopping the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires, usually left pumped in place or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, but are really superior in quality being given by several layers of this, specially prepared rubber. That "holding back" sensation commonly felt when riding on asphalt or soft roads is overcome by the "Wedge" tread which prevents all air from being squeezed out between the tire and the road thus overcoming all action. The regular price of these tires is \$7.80, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the effect of only \$4.80. Write us today for our letter to be received. We ship C.O.D. on approval. You do not need to send us money until you have examined and found them strictly as represented. We will refund each dollar of the price (the only making the price \$4.80 per pair) if you send back a tire in 10 days without a puncture. We will also send one nickel plated tire (made to order) in case of intentional knife cuts or heavy patches. Tires to be returned at all times, except for defective reason. They are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and honest and to us it is as easy to sell as to buy. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find them the best, easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any other tire you have ever seen or used at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that even if you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a small trial order at once, so that we can make you a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW!  
**COASTER, BRAKES,** Lamps, bells, saddles, pedals, parts and repairs, and everything in the bicycle line are sold by us at half the usual prices charged by dealers and repair men. Write for our big BICYCLE catalogue.  
**DO NOT WAIT** but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK** of having a bicycle until you have our tires. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW!  
**MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. "JL" CHICAGO, ILL.**

For Your  
**HOLIDAY SELECTION**  
IN  
Watches, Diamonds,  
Silverware, Cut Glass,  
Souvenirs, Broches,  
Pins, Chains, Bracelets, &c.  
CALL AT  
**PETERSONS**  
JEWELRY STORE.

**A Bargain**  
FOR OUR  
**Subscribers**  
The New Idea  
Woman's Magazine  
AND  
The Crawford Avalanche  
Both, One Year for Only \$1.50  
The New Idea Woman's Magazine contains over 100 pages each month of fashions, dressmaking, needlework and household helps. Each number is beautifully illustrated and contains nine full-page fashion plates, some in color. These two publications furnish reading for every member of the household.

**THE GREATEST CURE**  
FOR  
**COUGHS AND COLDS**  
**DR. KING'S**  
**NEW DISCOVERY**  
GUARANTEED CURE FOR  
Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Quinsy, Hoarseness, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, Weakness of the Lungs, Asthma and all diseases of  
**THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST**  
**PREVENTS PNEUMONIA**  
Eleven years ago Dr. King's New Discovery permanently cured me of a severe and dangerous throat and lung trouble, and I've been a well man ever since.—G. O. Floyd, Merchant, Kershaw, S. C.  
PRICE 500 AND \$1.00  
SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY  
**LUCIEN FOURNIER.**

**TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS**  
The Michigan Farmer and Live Stock Journal, Detroit, Mich., will send \$10,000 in 1906 for special articles, stories, etc. All of this money will go into improving the reading matter of the paper. The readers will get the benefit of the entire amount. What would you think of paying \$150 for a special article on corn, \$75 for a good story?  
All departments will share in the distribution. We have contracted with the highest authorities in the world for special articles on all leading topics in the various branches of General Farming, Fruit Growing, Breeding of Live Stock, Dairying, Poultry Raising, Home Decorating, Landscape Gardening, Architectural Designs with Specifications of Houses, Barns, Out Houses, Etc. Each branch will receive its share of the money spent for special articles in 1906.  
A free sample copy of the Michigan Farmer and Live Stock Journal, also illustrated Premium List containing Prospectus, Photographs of Correspondents, an offer of cash prizes for stories and about 100 illustrated articles offered for small clubs. Clubbing lists, etc., also a small map of Michigan, will be mailed to each person asking for a sample copy, who names the paper in which he saw this advertisement. All free, postage paid. A penny postal card addressed to the Michigan Farmer and Live Stock Journal, Detroit, Mich., will answer.  
Plans, specifications, details, cost, etc., of any farm building will be furnished through the paper, free, to subscribers. Legal questions, submitted by subscribers, answered by mail, by a prominent attorney. Many other money saving features.  
No farmer can afford to be without the Michigan Farmer and Live Stock Journal. Any one of the special articles will be worth many times the price of a year's subscription, 75 cents a year for the price of two, \$1.50. It is a weekly—36 issues a year.

**WANTED**  
A large manufacturing concern is now in the market for  
**TAMARACK AND MAPLE LOGS AND LUMBER**  
Also wish to buy or lease a small Saw Mill well located. Address P. O. Box 823, Saginaw, E. S. Mich.



# STORIES BY THE P

## THUGGERY IN OUR COLLEGES.



By Dr. Washington Gladden.

There would seem to be good reasons for the feeling that a ruffianism which puts ordinary savagery to the blush is out of place in one of our modern institutions of learning, especially in what are known as our "Christian colleges." Yet the outrages which are reported from time to time in connection with college fraternities are enough to make us ashamed of our civilization.

There is a loud call upon college authorities everywhere for vigorous action upon this matter. If they cannot put a stop to such enormities let them shut their doors and send their young barbarians home. There is no college in this land which might not better be blotted out of existence than be the shelter of such savagery.

In the first place, the governing body of the colleges should absolutely forbid, under penalty of expulsion, all out of door initiations. The fraternity which engages in any performance of this kind should be outlawed and abolished.

In the second place, let every self-respecting young man who goes to college make it perfectly plain to all who solicit his membership in fraternities that this is a thing that he will not put up with; that he does not propose to submit to any pranks; that he will not be subjected to injury or peril or humiliation; that if such is the price of their fellowship he can very well afford to do without it.

## SOCIETY IS ALL SHAM.



By John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Many aspirants for social preferment seek out influential friends as the means of accomplishing their desire. That is reprehensible. The seeking of friendship to gain any personal advantage is wrong. What do you and I care for society, anyhow? What does it amount to? Nothing but a sham. The so-called society people don't do much else than sit around waiting for time to go by. It's foolishness and I cannot afford to get mixed up in it.

Many misguided people think the true test of friendship is whether the friend will lend money. Don't you ever believe it. There was never a greater mistake. If you have any friendship for people don't spoil it by trying to borrow money from them. It's all right to get a little help at times, but the practice of borrowing money is a most dangerous one. It is the surest way to cause the breaking of friendship. Besides that, it involves the borrower, as a rule, in hopeless indebtedness. It matters nothing to me if the friend I have is rich or poor, so long as he is a man of character. If he is not upright, honest,

faithful and true to the principles of square dealing I do not want him for a friend.

In our business lives we must observe the rights of those we are dealing with. A friend of mine told me that when a business proposition was put to him he always considered first whether it was square, then whether it was safe, and finally if it would pay. Many business men nowadays leave out the question of squareness altogether, or, if they do consider it, they put it last. The best way to treat our friends is according to the Golden Rule. If we stick to that our lives can't be far from right.

## MARRIED LIFE CAN BE MADE HAPPY.

By Mary A. Livermore.

A happy marriage does not depend upon good health and good habits alone. Unless on both sides there are well grounded respect and love, uniting the twin in oneness of sympathy and purpose, the marital union will lack the completeness and blessedness of which it is capable. Sorrows and trials are sure to be experienced. Illness, disappointments, poverty, with annoyances and irritations from unlooked for sources, enter into the lives of married people, even when they are guarded against most carefully. All the resources of love and sympathy will be needed to bear them—patience, forbearance, faith in each other, good nature, politeness, and kindness. Married people should from the start cultivate that habit of looking at the brightest side of things which Dr. Johnson has pronounced "worth a thousand pounds a year."

The greatness of a nation is not made by its vast wealth, nor yet by its impregnable fortifications and its trained soldiery. The greatness of a nation is made by its true men and women, who have been well born in good homes, where they have been carefully fashioned into a lofty type of manhood and womanhood. This is the large intent of marriage, which is not alone the cradle of the human race, but the crown as well, and should be the symbol of a marriage that shall be immortal.

## THE "DESOLATING FLOOD OF BABIES."

By John Burns.

Increased sobriety, better homes, better food, more regular work, a reversion to rural or semi-rural life, will correct a not yet too rapid decline in birth rate, and greater comfort for the mother and increased care for the babies will rectify what is deplorable and, better still, avert "the massacre of the innocents," that now goes on in industrial centers, where the infant mortality, because women are doing men's work, is two, three and four times more than in either the poor rural or the rich town districts.

It is better to rear safely and surely the present limited arrivals that we have than to increase indiscriminately the "desolating flood of babies" irrespective of the burden on mothers and the means available for their subsequent maintenance.

## Political Comment.

### The Foundation of the Republic.

The annual report which the Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, laid before the nation on Thanksgiving day, is no mere bundle of figures. The greatness of the achievement that he records is such that it moves him to burst forth into a veritable psalm of triumph and prophecy. Hear him:

"With his surplus beyond the nation's need, the farmer has loaded the fleets of oceans. The farm overshadowed the mill, the factory, and the workshop. A new dignity has come upon the tiller of the soil, and a new strength. Far back of the fruitful horizon of his prairie and his mountains he sees a new horizon, richer in the eyes of the future than is the serrated sky line of the city."

This is no rhetorical effort to magnify an office with big words. The surplus exported from American farms in 1908 would have paid the national debt. The value of American farm products this year is at least \$4,704,000,000. This is half a billion more than in 1905, three-quarters of a billion more than in 1904, four-fifths of a billion more than in 1903. "For this increase there is no parallel in the recorded history of mankind." The meaning of these figures to the nation lies upon their face. And they have a meaning beyond and above that of material prosperity.

Many men have smiled over the saying of Cato, the Roman, that agriculture was the only gainful occupation worthy of a gentleman. It came from a narrow mind, but it contained a heart of truth. For ages the farmer was lightly regarded by men successful in other walks of life. His work was indispensable, but to others belonged the first places in the State. The wheel has turned full circle, and in this giant land of ours the farmer now stands revealed as the arbiter of material destiny—the foundation of the republic—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### The Election and Wages.

One of the New York Democratic papers says that the recent elections were not a Republican victory, and that the result of the elections had nothing to do with the advances in wages which have been announced since then. If this talk is intended to be serious, its author has odd ideas of some of the things that are going on around him. The Republicans carried Congress by a bigger majority than they ever gained before in an off-year election in which their party held the presidency, except in that of 1866, when the feud between the Republicans and President Johnson on Southern issues inflamed the North. Except in that election no party in the history of this country has ever won such a majority in a congressional election in an off-year in which its party was in control in the White House.

Nobody who has sense enough to be allowed to run at large honestly dreams that the advances which have been announced in wages since the big Republican victory on Nov. 6 would have taken place if the Democrats had carried Congress. Every Democrat, every Populist, every Socialist, every Anarchist in the country knows that if the Democrats had won not a railroad nor a corporation of any sort in the country, would have made any advance in wages. A Democratic victory for Congress in 1906 would have been a portent of Democratic success in the presidency in 1908. If the Democrats had carried the House by a majority of only half a dozen, Democratic newspapers and politicians all over the country would have yelled, "We will win in 1908." With such a menace ahead of the country no railway or any other interest would have increased wages now.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Mr. Hearst's Campaign Bill.

According to a sworn statement filed with the Secretary of State, William R. Hearst personally spent more than a quarter of a million of dollars in his campaign for the governorship of New York. This is a large sum of money, but it by no means covers all the expenses of the Democratic campaign, but simply the outlay of one man. Of this sum Mr. Hearst says \$57,000 was sent to the Democratic headquarters, \$500 was paid for traveling expenses, while almost \$200,000 was disbursed through the Independence League.

Every student of politics knows that a vast amount of money may be spent legitimately in the organization of a party in a campaign, but it is difficult to understand how the expenditure of such an enormous sum can be defended. If it is right then it becomes a question where legitimate expenses may end and those that are not legitimate begin. If Mr. Hearst is to set the pace for the distribution of campaign funds then the man who is not a millionaire cannot hope to enter the lists as a candidate for office.

If the merits of a candidate is not to be considered, but merely his ability to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in questionable campaign methods, then indeed, it is high time to revolutionize politics. Let us hope the recent contest in New York will never again be duplicated in this country. In this connection it is gratifying to remember that while Mr. Hearst was defeated regardless of his distribution of a quarter of a million, Mr. Hughes was elected after a personal expenditure of only \$418.

### Plans No Support.

With the President's views that given rates or schedules should be modified whenever they are clearly disadvantageous to the country, the most solid stand-patter agrees. There is no argument on that question possible. But tariff revision merely for the sake of revision, or to increase the importations of foreign merchandise to replace American goods in the home market, or merely to injure the trusts, finds no support from Mr. Roosevelt.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

## ANOTHER SET OF PATRIOTS.

### Want Protection Removed from the Other Side.

At its closing session in Chicago the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to revise the entire tariff laws bearing upon lumber and its products and calling for general reciprocity between the United States and all countries regarding all timber products.

If all the timber which goes into the construction of an ordinary farm wagon was brought from some foreign country and the duty thereon was paid, and if the duty paid was added to the selling price of the wagon, it would not increase the price so much as 50 cents, but when we consider that lumber is a home production, it is likely the price bears no relation to the duty on material. In so far as American industry is concerned, it matters little whether there is a duty on lumber or whether it is admitted free. Like many other products, the protection on lumber, if it can be said the duty is protective, is a matter of concern to only a limited territory contiguous to some other country like Canada or Mexico, for instance. Lumber of all kinds has increased many dollars per thousand feet during the past few years, while the duty is only \$2 per thousand on cut lumber and less on squared timbers, hence we know that the duty practically has no bearing on the lumber prices. The Wilson law removed the duty on lumber, and Canada, our only competitor, immediately put on an export duty equal to our former tariff. Canada does not want her lumber sent to this country, and hence when we do not put up a discrimination, her laws supply what is missing.

But the plant of the vehicle manufacturers is an old one. It is the selfish policy that demands cheap raw material and high prices on finished products. The vehicle manufacturers evidently overlooked something. They omitted to ask for a reduction of the tariff on the goods they make for other people.—Iowa City Republican.

### That Philippine Trip.

It is not improbable that Secretary Taft's suggestion will prevail with the President. The trip to Panama was made for the purpose of getting in touch with the project and with the people, that he might consider legislation with thorough knowledge. There really seems to be as much reason why he should visit the Philippines. President Roosevelt did not permit precedent to stand in his way when he concluded that a trip to Panama was in the nature of a public duty and by the same token no such obstacle as precedent will keep him out of the Philippines. But the journey cannot be taken until next fall, and it may be that pressing legislation affecting the islands will be settled by that time. Should Congress fail to do the right thing by the islands at the coming session, the President may consider the advisability of going to the Philippines in person for more ammunition with which to besiege the next Congress.

But unless he considers the demand urgent, he will find plenty at home to keep himself occupied. Provided all signs do not fall, there will be tariff agitation of a positive character next summer, for the President believes the people want it. Then the big struggle for 1908 will be in its first throes, and while the President is out of it as far as his candidacy is concerned, he is as deeply interested as he was in 1904. Hence he will dislike being distant from the center of political activity and discussion even for the period consumed in a hasty trip to the Philippines. Future developments, therefore, will determine more than apparent present exigency the action of the President with reference to Secretary Taft's proposition.—Toledo Blade.

### How to Deal with Trusts.

The prosecutions instituted by the Attorney General of the United States against the officers of the Standard Oil Company, under the anti-trust law, bear out the contention of Alton B. Parker, the Democratic presidential nominee of 1904, and of protectionists also, that ample remedy for trust extortion is provided for in existing laws. It is said to be the intention of President Roosevelt to supplement with criminal prosecutions the procedure under the anti-trust law. A rigid adherence to this line of action is what the country wants. What the country does not want is that the government should attempt to solve the trust problem by ripping up the tariff. That is not the true solution. Trusts would flourish with or without a protective tariff. No tariff protects the business of the Standard Oil Company. The same is true of many other trusts. Vigor and persistence in enforcing the laws we already have, resulting in money penalties and in imprisonment as well, will do the business.

### Increase of National Wealth.

In 1800 the wealth for each man, woman and child was \$314; in 1900, after a protective tariff had been adopted, the wealth for each person was \$1,235. Notwithstanding the fact that the population has increased at a tremendous rate the wealth of the nation has increased at a much faster rate.—Davenport Times.

### Always Busy.

Gunner—That poor poet who occupies the old garret has a strenuous time. All day he writes poetry and at night he chases the cats that give serenades on the roof.

Guyer—If I suppose in the day he pursues the muse and at night he pursues the mice.

### A Deep Dig.

Cholly—Of course, I admit I talked about myself, but they talked about trade all the time, and, of course, that was worse.

Miss Peppery—You were perfectly right. It's better to talk about nothing than talk about trade.—Philadelphia Press.

### Not Quite Clear.

Hyker—Smiley claims to have been driven to drink by a woman.

Pyker—So? Did she refuse him or marry him?

## HERB GARDEN



In the rotation, it is reported by the Indiana Experiment Station. With continuous grain cropping the average yield of wheat for six years was 20.8 bushels per acre. With clover in the rotation the average yield of wheat was 26.6 bushels. The plots used in this experiment were unfertilized with anything but the clover.

### What Testing Cream Means.

Our grandmothers never had to consider the question of thickness of cream. To them it was all one whether the cream was thick or thin. Since the test has been brought into use, it is discovered that a cream that contains about 35 per cent of pure butter fat is best for buttermaking. The cream that is only about 25 per cent pure butter fat often develops too much acid and makes poor butter.

### The Farmer's Day.

The statistics up to this year show that since 1900 farm real estate values have increased 33 1/3 per cent. Fewer men are going in the business. All the good land is in hand. The growing population demands more of the products of the soil and with the constant desire of immigrants to remain in cities or in small manufacturing centers, the farmer finds a sale for all he can produce. This is the day when the tiller of the soil can buy automobiles for his family.

### New York Leads in Dairy Products.

According to figures compiled up to the 1st of July by the dairy division of the Agricultural Department at Washington, there are 207 cows to every thousand of population in the State of New York, and the annual output of milk reaches 772,700,000 gallons, which is greater than that of any other State in the Union. Wisconsin has 483 cows to every thousand inhabitants, yet its production of milk reaches only 472,275,000 gallons. In the District of Columbia the production of milk is 850,000 gallons yearly, and the District has but four cows to each thousand of population.

### A Creamery Fable.

An agent of a creamery company, who has been operating in a sensational manner in central Indiana, is reported making such claims as manufacture of butter that would keep for twelve months, and then sell at top market price, or could stand out in the hot sun all day without melting. The butter-milk was to be used for feeding chickens, and five-pound chickens would be made to weigh ten pounds in ten days' feeding, the improved quality of meat selling at sixteen cents a pound. Evidently this agent thinks the farmers of the Central West are easy marks.—American Cultivator.

### Spraying for Potato Blight.

After briefly describing the cause of potato blight, C. A. McCue, of the Michigan experiment station, gives the results of experiments in which potatoes were sprayed with Bordeaux mixture and compared with similar plants receiving a spraying of lime water. Where the potatoes were given fourteen sprayings of Bordeaux mixture at intervals of four days a net gain of \$11.90 per acre is reported. Where they were sprayed at intervals of ten days, six applications being given, a net gain of \$15.44 per acre is given. On plants sprayed every fifteen days a net gain of \$13.38 per acre is reported, and where four sprayings at intervals of twenty days \$11.08 per acre net gain is reported. For the plot which received fourteen sprayings of lime water at intervals of four days a loss of \$1.76 is reported. The cost of spraying is said to have been 75 cents per acre for each application. This amount, the author believes, could be reduced to not more than 55 cents per acre.

### The Author Gives Compiled Information.

relative to spraying by individual farmers, the results obtained at other stations, etc., and notes that the station expects to carry on experiments for the prevention of late blight for at least five years.

### Alternating Crops.

In connection with rotation of crops the land should be improved every year. There is a point beyond which soils can not be permanently enriched without an improvement of their constitutional organization, which, however, may be done by supplying artificially those ingredients of a good soil of which they are deficient, such as lime, and even sand or clay, if possible, for without changes in the constitutional organization of the soil we can not hope to carry its fertility permanently beyond what it has acquired in a state of nature. Soils which have been reduced merely by cultivation, where they have not been injured by washing rains, may be easily renovated, and this must be done by again supplying them with those ingredients of which they have been deprived by bad husbandry. This may be done in part by the application of manures, whence we are to draw much of the necessary supply of vegetable food, and to this end farmers should freely cultivate those crops which derive most of their food from it. In soils adapted for its cultivation, red clover is most suitable for this purpose. It is by far the most convenient and the cheapest mode of renovating exhausted soils, not only supplying much vegetable matter to soils that have been much reduced, but it is admirably calculated to pulverize and reduce its component parts to a finely divided state, thus producing a condition favorable to a combination with those elementary substances which are furnished by the atmosphere, thereby greatly increasing its capacity for absorbing moisture. Even weeds, previous to the time of ripening their seeds, derive much of their nutriment from the atmosphere, and by destroying them before they produce seed their product is available to the soil to maintain that soil upon which they have been grown.

### Excellent Fattening Ration.

Alfalfa hay and corn and cob meal form a most excellent ration for fattening, and unless future experiments change these results we shall have to admit that this combination gives better results than the use of a greater variety of roughage. This is the verdict to which a steer feeding experiment leads Professor Erf and others at the Kansas experiment station.

### Restoring Prairie Soil.

All who have taken up prairie farms will recognize the truth of the following statement of Prof. Ten Eyck of Kansas in regard to them: "When the wild prairie is first broken the soil is mellow, moist and rich, producing abundant crops. After a few years of continuous grain cropping and cultivation the physical condition of the soil changes—the soil grains become finer, the soil becomes more compact and heavier to handle, it dries out quicker than it used to, and often turns over in hard clods and lumps when plowed. The perfect tilth and freedom from clods, so characteristic of virgin soils, is always more or less completely restored whenever land has been laid down to grass for a sufficient length of time."

### Six-Year Crop Rotation.

A six-year rotation of grain crops only, and of grain crops with clover

## A Motor Car Elopement

It was not a nice thing to do, but Mr. Basing, of Basing's old bank, Stannithorpe, head of the London financial firm of Basing & Smart, doubtless thought he was justified, and, indeed, he had never been overscrupulous so when his only daughter, in exultant little bag which served her as a pocket, unwittingly drew forth an important letter, which, unperceived by her, uttered to the carpet, he promptly placed his foot upon it.

"It's not a bit of use pleading for him," he said. "You don't marry that idle spendthrift if I can help it."

"Frank Mayhew is not that," she replied. "You are always saying he can't do anything, but he can drive a motor car better than anybody I know; he plays football, cricket and golf splendidly, and—"

Mr. Basing interrupted with a snort. "Plays; that's just it. Your husband must know how to work."

The girl left the room without another word.

Mr. Basing smiled grimly and picked up the letter, which he had no scruple about reading. It was written in a bold hand and ran as follows: "My Darling Bessie—I have got the license, after your traveling trunk and dressing case—thanks to the porter. At 9 o'clock sharp I'll be at the corner of Dean road with the new car and the baggage. I have fixed up everything. We'll reach Northgate by 10 and be married by half-past. Yours ever,

"FRANK."

Mr. Basing thought a moment, made up his mind with his usual decision, and looked at his watch. It was 8:45. He could get to the corner of Dean road in ten minutes.

The car was there, a big twenty-horsepower, moving slowly. Mayhew saw him instantly, hesitated a moment, then drove up to the curb and stopped.

"Good-morning," he said, as cheerfully as if nothing toward had happened. "Just trying my new car. She's a beauty, isn't she?"

"Looks all right," said Mr. Basing, "but I'm no judge. No time for motor rides as a rule, but I don't mind if I have a spin this morning."

Mayhew took him aboard, remarking helplessly: "Cars are like some people—all right when you know them, but jolly dangerous when you don't."

"So I suppose. But my daughter tells me that you are a fine driver, and if that's the case the risk won't be great. It's a pity she's not going with us." Mr. Basing added, artfully,

"I wish she were," he said. "But you can't go for a spin dressed like that, sir. You want a warmer overcoat, and your tail hat will be a picture before we have covered ten miles." And he moved the lever.

"This coat will do well and so will the hat," Mr. Basing rejoined.

"I told you I didn't know the car," he said, "and that it was dangerous."

"Why—what's the matter?" "Don't talk, please. The car won't stop."

A load of hay loomed up in the road, seeming to fill it from side to side. In an instant the great machine was close upon it, swerved round it on two wheels, missing a cyclist by four inches, and careered along.

Mr. Basing groaned. "We'll both be killed," he cried. "What's to be done? Is it safer behind? Can I climb over?"

"No, no! Sit still!" Mayhew shouted back. The rear of the car was packed with baggage—Miss Basing's big trunk, bearing her initials in four-inch letters, her dressing case, and his own largest kit bag. "There's apparently nothing for it but to let her go until all the petrol's gone," he went on. "She'll stop then, right enough. Don't do anything to distract my attention and I'll pull you through."

Presently Mayhew spoke again.

"By the way, have you any idea where we are?" "Close to Stannithorpe, my native place," Mr. Basing answered, gloomily. But Mayhew remembered that his companion was chief proprietor of the old bank at Stannithorpe, and, thinking his revenge had gone far enough, he resolved to bring the car to a stand at the bank door.

Past a few straggling houses they whizzed at thirty miles an hour, and soon entered the market street, where Mayhew made another great show of slackening speed, this time with success, for the street was full of people, excited, clamorous, surging about a big stone building, whose front bore in large gilt letters the words, "Basing's old bank."

"There's something wrong," Mr. Basing cried, as soon as he saw the crowd. "If you could only manage to pull up you might do me a great service."

Mayhew nodded, and after another well simulated struggle with the levers contrived to bring the car to a stand—stop—of its own accord—to a stand as close to the bank as the crowd would permit.

Mr. Basing sprang to the ground and almost into the arms of a venerable, but wildly excited, gentleman, who was flourishing a sheet of telegrams.

"Thank goodness you've come, sir!" he cried, breathlessly. "I've wired your office a dozen times this morning and got no answer from you or Mr. Smart. Your chief clerk telegraphed that neither of you was at business and he could do nothing."

"Tell me in a word what's the matter," he asked.

"A run, sir, on the bank, sir, started, goodness knows why, as soon as the doors opened. Mr. Jones thinks it's some silly twaddle in the local papers has done it. But he can't keep on paying out more than another half hour, and he's in a awful state of mind."

Mr. Basing shouldered his way through the crowd to the door, which was guarded by the entire police force of the town, and faced the people.

"Fellow townsmen!" Basing shouted. "I am here to tell you that the bank is in no danger. You will be paid to the utmost farthing."

A hundred angry bells answered the assurance.

Mr. Basing pushed past the policeman and entered the bank.

"Cash balance this morning?" said Mr. Basing, by way of greeting.

"Twenty-five thousand," was the answer.

"How much left?" "About three thousand."

"How long will that last?" "Twenty minutes, perhaps."

"You have wired the London offices and our agents?"

"Long ago. They are waiting instructions from you. If you had been at your office at the usual time, sir, we could have got sufficient cash here by the 12:20 express. We shall want \$40,000 or \$50,000."

Mr. Basing wiped the perspiration from his forehead.

"Good," he said. "Pay as long as you can, then close the doors until the 3 o'clock express comes in. And he sat down to write a telegram.

The manager's face blanched. "Can't something more be done, sir—to calm the people, I mean? You know the Stannithorpe folk. They'll tear the place stone from stone, and burn what they can't smash."

"Let them tear, smash and burn, and be hanged for the fools they are!" said Mr. Basing, angry at last. "But I'll see what I can do."

As he left the room he was met by a surge of people that almost swept him off his feet. Mr. Basing struggled to a chair and mounted it.

"The bank has sufficient assets to pay you all!" he shouted.

"Ten times over," a voice added—Mayhew's. "Clear the way here! Clear the way, I say!"

Pushing, thrusting, elbowing, shoving, as never had he done when playing Rugby for his university, and shouting all the time, Mayhew made way for the procession of policemen—the first two carrying a huge trunk, carefully guarded by two more officers, batons in hand; another policeman followed with a big kitbag, and yet another with a woman's dressing case. All entered the manager's room.

Collaring a burly butcher and flinging him into the crowd, Mayhew cleared a space and sprang upon the counter.

"Silence!" he shouted. "Listen to me. Not another penny will be paid until you come to your senses. So clear out, the lot of you, and come in two or three at a time in an orderly manner, not like a pack of wild beasts!" He turned to the cashiers: "Stop paying until this lot are outside."

Mayhew kept the door. "Two at a time!" he shouted. "Two in and two out. I'll break the head of the first man that tries to rush me. Step lively, now, two at a time, or I'll be 4 o'clock before you are all paid. Some of you might go home and get your dinners. Hurry up! Your money's waiting!"

It was wonderful. A nervous old woman, who had just heard of the trouble, passed the guardian at the portals. A farmer galloped up on a horse taken straight from the plow and entered. "Those were all."

The policemen trooped out. Mayhew, finding the run at an end, left his post and entered the manager's room. Mr. Basing was sitting on the big trunk, wiping his face and laughing. He got up and gripped Mayhew's hand.

"That was a clever idea, young man," he said, "and I thank you. I don't need to ask what is in the trunk, the bag and the dressing case. I've seen the initials on them. If that because you've got is good for another day you've got waste it. I'll be there."—London Tit-Bits.

Out in the country, the popular idea of a pretty woman is one who is away from home as much as a turkey.







## Crawford Avalanche.

O. PAUL MERR, Editor and Proprietor.

### RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year.....\$1.00  
Six Months......50  
Three Months......25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, DEC. 13.

### Enemy of Labor.

It is unquestioned that men who perform daily tasks as employees have the same right to form combinations as have those who are employers and those who invest capital in large enterprises which are necessary to carry on the gigantic business interests of the country.

It is well known that combinations of men who have either small or large amounts of money invest in a given enterprise exist in every city, in every state and in every community in which business of magnitude is conducted. These are commonly denominated trusts though strictly speaking nearly all of them are trusts only on a small scale. For instance Bay City has what is called a "wholesale grocers' combine" which takes in the entire state, a butchers' association, an ice combine, a state druggists combine, a combination of capital engaged in the beet sugar industry, in the steel ship industry, and coal industry and a number of other business ventures are likewise organized as combinations for the carrying on of business, on a greater or lesser scale. It is well known that it is necessary for combinations of capital in order to build up and operate large industries. Did the people who are clamoring against those whom they denounce as capitalists ever stop to think that without these combinations Bay City would be rather short in the line of industries? But for the fact that men harvest their money in combinations of this sort there wouldn't be a railroad or street railroad the Bay City today or in the United States for that matter. There would not be a steel shipbuilding industry here employing nearly a thousand men, nor would there be one anywhere else in fact. Indeed without combinations of capital there would hardly be an industry or large business enterprise either in Bay City nor in any other city in all the land.

Then, why denounce capitalists? Who are capitalists? They are every man in the United States and in Bay City who saves his money and invests it in some business venture that gives employment to labor and thus builds up the cities and towns in the United States. Without them the laborer who comes here from the old world and saves his money and invests it in business thus becoming a capitalist would have to remain in Europe for there would be nothing for him to do in this country. Almost every capitalist in Bay City and in the United States started life poor, saved money, invested it in industry and thus worked to the front. There is no royal road to the "capitalists" in America. Every man may become a capitalist who is industrious and saves his money. The opportunity is always open. The man who prefers to spend his money with no thought of tomorrow has no right to denounce his neighbor who has improved his opportunity and saved his money.

It is true that there are some large combinations of capital which have taken advantage of their resources and opportunities to monopolize, more than their share of certain lines of business. And we all know that the only proper way to deal with these corporations is through legislation and publicity. This president of the United States has accomplished more in his efforts to bring to book combinations which have encroached upon others in restraint of trade than have all the denouncers of capital in the United States.

The men who are shouting, "down with corporations and trusts" are the greatest enemies of the country and of the so-called labor organizations and combines, for without combinations and corporations we all know the business of the country would stop, millions of men who are earning good wages would become idlers on the streets and chaos would be the place of industry and prosperity.

All over the country, in every city in fact, organizations of labor exist. The object of these organizations is to advance the welfare of their members in obtaining better wages and hours of labor. These organizations, being combinations for mutual benefit are just as much in the nature of trusts and corporations as are those other business organizations to which reference is made. Men who have money combine to advance their business and conduct large business ventures, and men who perform daily labor in the shops and industries and who join a labor union combine to get their conditions and wages bettered. One has the same right under the laws of the land as the other. Both may at times and under certain contingencies claim more than they are really entitled to. The labor trust organization has its weapon of offense and defense the same as the other corporation or trust, and it is generally quite as aggressive as is that of the employer.

With the conduct of affairs with the view of doing by others as they would be done by, the Golden Rule, that should actuate all men, each of these combinations work harmoniously. But there are members of business corporations and trusts who seek more than their share and become exacting as well as grasping, seeking to monopolize business. The Standard Oil Com-

pany, the big Chicago packers and other combinations of this character, are instances, and these the strong arm of the government is reaching for to compel them to obey the laws of the land.

But because a few corporations and combinations of capital fail to observe the Golden Rule, it is no justification for wholesale denunciation of capital or of combinations which are essential to the business of the country. It may be set down as an incontrovertible fact that those who denounce capital the most severely either do so because they have no wish to earn their own living, save their money and become capitalists, are ignorant of the proper conditions of capital and labor, or have some ulterior motive. The larger number of the agitators who seek to array the workingmen do so from purely personal and selfish motives. They want the labor organizations to pay them wages to make trouble for the organizations. There are thousands of labor unions which are conducted honestly and are of real benefit to their members, the same as organizations of capital. There are other labor organizations just as arbitrary and injurious to their members and to society as the big combinations of capital which the government is prosecuting.

At Chicago, last Saturday, Albert Young testified under oath that for the consideration of \$1,500, divided among five labor leaders in that city, the great teamsters' strike was brought on a year ago last spring, which caused a loss of \$9,500,000 to merchants and employees and involved the death by violence of thirty men and the wounding of many more. The garment workers, Young testified, paid the \$1,500. They had a grievance against Montgomery Ward & Co., but the teamsters had no grievance against the firm. For the consideration stated however, and which was divided among five men, the teamsters struck. This evidence was brought out in the trial of Cornelius P. Shea, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, charged with conspiracy.

Think of it. Five men engaged in a "graft conspiracy" which tied up a large business industry and which cost not only the death and injury of many people but cost both sides to the controversy nearly ten million dollars. Labor leaders and labor trusts of that character are as reprehensible if not more so, than the big combinations of capital which they severely denounce. — Bay City Tribune.

### Farmers Institute.

The Farmers' Institute for Crawford County was called to order by the President, Henry Funk, Monday forenoon, with but a small attendance, who gave a brief statement of the object of the Institute and regrets for the small interest manifested.

Rev. Mr. Pillemer offered prayer, and H. B. Cannon, of Rochester, Conductor of the Institute, was introduced and gave an interesting and instructive address on "The Soil, the Farmers Bank." Many questions were asked and answered as to varieties and uses of soils.

Mrs. F. A. Campbell presented the subject of "Poultry on the Farm" in a manner which impressed all present with the fact that she spoke from personal knowledge.

In the afternoon, Mr. Cannon discussed the proposition of "Growing Corn, with or without a Silo," and Mrs. Campbell the subject of "The Home Dairy." The few who were present were greatly interested and evidently benefited by the ideas advanced.

The recitations by D. Martin of Cheney, first a Scotch piece, "Bowl About" captured the audience, and later "Barbara Fritchie" which is always new. His rendition of each was well high perfect.

In the evening but few were present, but those present were doubly paid for the time given. Mrs. Campbell gave a lucid and large explanation of "The Bag with Holes," exhibiting the holes on the farm and the farmers home through which escapes the profits of the farm, which should be saved for the future.

She was followed by Mr. Cannon, on the subject of "Habit," and we believe there was no one present who did not take home new thoughts which will elevate them in the scale of life. "The Home Beautiful" was to have been presented by G. W. Brott, of Beaver Creek, but he being unavoidably detained, Mr. Perry Ostrander was impressed in his place and pictured "The Home Beautiful" whether in palace or hovel to be constructed in the hearts and minds of the occupants rather than by the furnishings or surroundings.

Tuesday forenoon "The Dairy Cow and her Care" was given such attention by Mr. Cannon, as proves him not only to be a Judge of the requisites, but practical in his care and treatment of the animal, and many of his suggestions were somewhat new and will be remembered.

Mrs. Campbell proved conclusively her side of the question that "Birds are the Farmers' Friends" and as no defence was made the jury present said she was correct.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected: President—S. B. Brott, Beaver Creek. Vice Pres.—Hugo Schreiber Jr. South Branch.

Sec. and Treas.—D. Martin, Beaver Creek. Vice presidents from townships, Maple Forest W. S. Chalker, Frederic W. Batterson, Grayling Elmer Ostrander, Beaver Creek—Fred Bellmore.

Tuesday afternoon the Question

Box gave to those in attendance perhaps the most interesting hour of the entire session. The questions were practical and the answers and discussions were from the personal experience of the members.

Mr. Cannon followed by raising potatoes in the most perfect and scientific manner. As this is particularly a potato country, the subject was carefully considered and many new ideas were disseminated which will bear fruit or potatoes.

"The Rural School Course of Study" was presented by Prof. C. T. Grawn, the head of the Central Normal school at Mt. Pleasant, than whom no man in Michigan is better equipped to show the needs of our people, and the duty of citizens and of teachers. So many members of our high school desired to hear Prof. Grawn, that they were excused for that purpose and were more than doubly repaid. For their gratification, Mr. Martin recited a Scotch dialect piece in his inimitable manner and was warmly applauded.

The closing session was held at the Presbyterian church, which was comfortably filled. Music was provided by a quartette, which added to the pleasure of the meeting.

Mrs. Campbell, the first speaker, held the audience in close attention as she portrayed what should be the "Education of Home Makers." The false training in many ways of our girls for the duties of the home was vividly shown, and an earnest plea given to teachers and mothers to correct the evils.

Prof. Bradley, Superintendent of our schools gave an earnest talk to the patrons of the county schools urging the necessity of closer association of parents and teachers in the work of education and their co-operation in all that pertains to the best interests of the child.

Mr. H. B. Cannon, of Rochester, followed with a description of the work done and being done by the Agricultural College, showing its wonderful growth and the modern methods of distribution of the labor of the faculty in special lines and the special courses offered to those unable to take the full course, who desire to fit themselves in some particular line.

The session closed with the address of Prin. C. T. Grawn, of the Central Normal School of Mt. Pleasant. His subject "The Home and the School," on the school side being given, in the problem "Having the American school system as we know it, and the average American teacher as we know her, what is the best thing or some of the best things that can be done for the boy or girl to fit them in the highest degree for American citizenship." His solution gave: The best environment for physical development that they might reach the most perfect form as an animal with every sense alert to apply the action of the body with the mind. The teaching of habits to be acquired, which followed through life will lead to the highest attainment, which include punctuality, regularity, neatness and dispatch. The teaching of the instrumental principles of education, with the perfect mastery of English, and then if time and opportunity permitted, the generic principles of all knowledge. As an orator and as a lesson, it was one of the best ever given from a Grayling platform, and we hope he may come again.

### WOMAN'S SECTION.

Our reporter neglected to furnish copy for the report of the meeting of the Woman's Section, Tuesday afternoon, and all we know, is that it was very enjoyable and instructive. That Mrs. Campbell pleased everybody and that the paper presented by Mrs. L. Fournier on "What Should a Child Read" was conceded by all to be one of the best productions ever presented at an institute here.

### Bay City Tribune in its New Home.

The transition of The Tribune out of 801 Water street to 715 Adams street has been accomplished, but while "we have moved we are not settled." The Tribune appears this morning in an enlarged form and from its new perfecting double press and the entire outfit occupies the new quarters yet there is much to do in order to get settled with everything in its place.

The Tribune will carry about fifteen more inches of space on each page in length of columns, compared with the old size, and nearly an inch more in width. The size of the sheet is the same as that of the large newspapers in Chicago and other metropolitan cities. This will enable it to place advertising to better advantage as well as to present more reading matter.

It will require about a week in which to get the outfit down on a permanent basis and meantime the indulgence of the public is appealed to.

It may be said The Tribune starts in its new home under very favorable auspices, though the removal has been delayed some three months owing to delays that were unavoidable. The business of the newspaper had outgrown its equipment capacity and improvements were found absolutely necessary. The change will afford ample opportunity for expansion and it is the determination of the publishers to keep abreast of the times and the growing demands of Bay City for a first class newspaper.

Miss Bay City is looking forward with hopeful and eager eyes this morning to the awakening had has recently crossed her pathway and with a united business element the era of progress will continue without impediment.

The only thing to do is to stand shoulder to shoulder. The Tribune promises to do its full share in pushing along the growth and prosperity of Greater Bay City.

## Gifts For The Holiday Season!

In making your selection for a gift, endeavor to purchase an article which will be durable, useful and of good style. Our stock is resplendent with beautiful Christmas Gifts, comprising of Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, Cut Glass, Souvenirs, Pins, Brooches, Chains and Bracelets, in fact everything in the Jewelry line. You can find what you want, and at just right prices.

## A. PETERSON

Grayling's Busiest Jeweler.

**HERE'S TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS AND MAY WE ALWAYS DRINK BANCROFT HOUSE COFFEE**



**At Breakfast, Drink BANCROFT HOUSE COFFEE**

And your meal will be satisfying and sustaining. There is no finer beverage possible than that made from Bancroft House Coffee. It is all pure coffee of highest grade, blended with superior skill, roasted in bagways, and put up only in sealed cans, thus insuring cleanliness and preserving its strength, flavor and aroma. Price one lb. can 40 cents, two lb. can 75 cents. Every package is of uniform high quality throughout. All first-class dealers sell Bancroft House Coffee, and a single trial will convince any lover of good coffee that this brand has no equal.

**THE SHAW & FOX COMPANY, Coffee Roasters, Saginaw, Michigan**

### A Western Wonder.

There's a Hill at Bowie, Tex., that's twice as big as last year. This wonder is W. L. Hill, who from a weight of 90 pounds has grown to over 180. He says: "I suffered with a terrible cough, and doctors gave me up to die of Consumption. I was reduced 90 pounds, when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Now, after taking 12 bottles, I have more than doubled in weight and am completely cured." Only sure Cough and Cold cure. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Ladies, whose husbands subscribe for the AVALANCHE can get the NEW IDEAL MAGAZINE for 40 cents a year. It is the leader, for the work in the home, in fashion and style, and full instruction.

**SALESMEN** wanted for our new map of Michigan. Just from the press and contains many new and attractive features. Complete index with location and population from 1905 census. Electric railroads are shown in colors. Special inducements offered experienced salesmen.

**RAND, McNALLY & CO.,**  
Chicago, Ill.

### Long Tennessee Fight.

For twenty years W. L. Rawls, of Bella, Tenn., fought nasal catarrh. He writes: "The swelling and soreness inside my nose was fearful, till I began applying Bucklen's Arnica Salve to the sore surface; this caused the soreness and swelling to disappear, never to return." Best salve in existence. 25c at L. Fournier, druggist.

The sheriff of Adams Co., Ill. offers \$300.00 reward for the arrest and conviction of John L. Buttler, alias John Hoover, alias John H. Kline, for forgery and false pretense. He works the farmer, pretending to buy their land, gets abstract to examine, forges deed and sells. Catch him and get the money.

**50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**

## PATENTS

**TRADE MARKS**  
**DESIGNS**  
**COPYRIGHTS** A.C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications should be addressed to MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

Senator Kittredge of South Dakota today introduced a resolution directing the department of commerce and labor to investigate conditions in the lumber producing states to determine if there is a lumber trust, and to find out, if the trust exists, to what extent it controls prices. The department is given full power to summon witnesses and to make its investigation thorough and to report to congress its findings. A similar resolution for an inquiry into the coal and oil carrying railroads went through last year, and there is belief that the present resolution will pass. If it passes agents of the department will be sent to Michigan to look into lumber matters there, for the Washington impression is that the condition in that state need investigation.

## NEW Bakery!

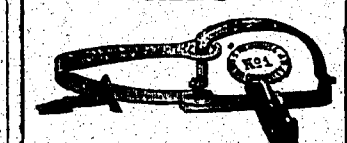
In the Bates' Building.  
Good Home-Made Bread always ready. Cakes and pies made to order. Your patronage solicited.  
**F. J. BECKLEY,**  
dec6-4t PROPRIETOR.

**The City Livery Sale & Feed Stable**  
Geo. Langevin, Prop.



First Class Rigs. Reasonable prices. Special Attention to the Sporting trade.

### ONEIDA COMMUNITY TRAPS



The **NEWHOUSE TRAP** is the best in the world. It is a perfect machine. Hand-fitted! Thoroughly inspected and tested!

The **VICTOR TRAP** is the only reliable low-priced trap. Don't buy cheap imitations. Be sure the Trap Pan reads as follows:



**ASK ANY TRAPPER**

**THE TRAPPER'S GUIDE**  
Send 25 cents for the "NEWHOUSE TRAPPER'S GUIDE." Tells how to set traps and skinning game. Send to Dept. A, Oneida Community, Ltd., Oneida, N. Y.

**HUNTER-TRADER-TRAPPER**  
The only MAGAZINE devoted to the interests of the trapper. Send to Dept. A, Oneida Community, Ltd., Oneida, N. Y.

## THE PILGRIM

A Magazine for the Home

It is a beauty from the attractive colored cover to the last page—no magazine is more generously illustrated—none has better short stories.

The Pilgrim is an all-around monthly magazine—made for the whole family—father, mother, sister, brother and the little folks. There are household departments, fashions, the quiet hour, wit and humor, woman's club corner, success page, etc., etc.—and it is clean from cover to cover.

Here is our offer to its subscribers—old ones that pay in advance and new ones: The price of The Pilgrim is \$1.00. The price of The Avalanche is \$1.00. Total \$2.00. We will furnish both for \$1.50 per year.

1878. 1906.

## The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

### FIRST CLASS GOODS!

### RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

### Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

SHOES, HARDWARE,

FLOUR, FEED,

LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,

BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

### Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

## Salling, Hanson Co.

Have you made your

## CHRISTMAS SELECTION!

Presents for

## THE MEN

AND A TIP FOR

## WOMEN.

Our Store offers you numerous suggestions, and there is a saving for you on every item you buy.

Silk Mufflers, 50c., Square and Puffs up to \$1.50.

Fancy Silk Braces, each pair in fancy box at 50c.

Stylish Shirts, all new \$1.00.

Fancy Neckwear in separate boxes, 50c.

Many Pretty Xmas Wearables for the Ladies'.

Ladies' Handsome Neckwear 10 to 50 cents.

Ladies' Furs, \$4.50 to \$10.00.

Beautiful Damask Towels 15 to 75 cents.

Beautiful Irish Table Damask 50 to \$1.00 per yard.

Napkins to match, per dozen \$2.50.

Boxed Waist patterns 75c to \$1.50.

Overcoats \$5.00 to \$10.00.

Suits \$5.00 to 18.00.

Ladies' Patent Leather Shoes \$2.50 to \$3.50

Men's Patent Leather Shoes \$2.50 to \$3.50.

## A. KRAUS & SON.



## Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, DEC. 13

### Local and Neighborhood News.

#### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

#### Merry Christmas to all our patrons, SALLING, HANSON & CO.

See notice for annual tax sale in our supplement with this issue.

Watch for Santa Claus at Sorenson's.

Just snow enough for good sleighing and just cold enough to hold it.

Santa Claus will make headquarters at Sorenson's.

Read every word of our ads for holiday goods.

Now is the time to look me up, as to Xmas gifts.

25 lb. pails of International Stock Food \$3.00 at Fournier's Drug Store.

Highest market price paid for hides.

New goods arriving every week. Call again.

Cigars at 50¢ per box and upwards for Xmas, at Fournier's Drug Store.

A good horse for sale. Worth the money. Enquire at this office.

#### A fine line of Christmas presents at SALLING, HANSON & CO.

Fine watch repairing done at Hathaway's.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Roblin of Bay City were here visiting his brother, K. M. Roblin, the first of the week.

Cold Breakers will cure your cold try it. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Dolls, Toys, Picture Books, and Games, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Now is the time to look after Xmas presents. Hathaway has them.

Go to C. J. Hathaway for scientific optical work. Eyes examined free.

The Farmers Institute this week was a decided success, though the attendance the first day was very small.

Only twelve more days before Xmas so get busy and go to A. Peterson's to select your Xmas gifts.

WANTED—Good pullets. Will pay good price for same.

LARS BROLIN, Grayling.

We invite you to look over our fine selection of Holiday Goods.

SALLING, HANSON, & CO.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

There are 2,455 daily newspapers in the United States with an average daily circulation of 19,624,757.

You'll find the most complete line of rings in all sizes and styles, they make fine Christmas presents, at A. Peterson's Jewelry Store.

The stores in this village were never given a finer display of holiday goods.

We do not need the money ourselves but the fellow we owe wants us to pay. Pay your subscription and help the other fellow out.

Xmas presents of all kinds. Before you buy call and see them. We also carry a fine line of china ware, school supplies, tobacco and cigars.

MRS. M. FLAGG & CO.

China, Glassware, Table Linens, Handkerchiefs for Christmas presents, at SALLING, HANSON & CO.

FOR SALE—One span heavy mares with harness, sound and kind. Weight 3200 lbs. Direct all inquiries to ERNEST P. RICHARDSON, Roscommon, Mich.

WANTED—Two energetic salesmen to handle our Stereoscopic Sets of the Coronation of King of Haakon of Norway. Address, KEYSTONE VIEW CO., Meadville, Pa. dec6-3w

FOR SALE—A first class eight room residence, in good location and good repair, with perfect title. Enquire of O. PALMER.

For appropriate and useful Christmas presents, call at SALLING, HANSON & CO.

There will be no need of our people going or sending away for holiday goods. There are but few things which can not be bought here, and a right price.

The popcorn machine will be on the street this week and next. Will furnish popcorn in bulk for Xmas trees. Leave your order. Also fresh roasted peanuts. LEE WINSLOW.

To our advance paid subscribers we will send the New York Tribune Farmer for 50 cents. Regular price \$1.00 and worth five to any progressive farmer.

Girls: A signet ring for that beau wouldn't go bad for a Xmas present. You'll find a complete line and everything up to date, at A. Peterson's Jewelry Store.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. F. Narrin, Dec. 7, a daughter.

The tax roll is in the hands of the Treasurer. Call and see how much you are worth.

D. Trotter of Toledo, was in town yesterday on business and taking time to shake with old friends.

Look over the list of lands for sale for delinquent taxes furnished in this issue, and be sure that none of your lands are included. They can be paid before sale and save trouble.

Selig Solomon, the well known lumberman of AuSable, has sold all of his lands along the AuSable river comprising 17,600 acres, in Alcona, Iosco and Osceola counties, to the H. M. Lord's Son's Co.

Congressman Lord has introduced a bill in congress to increase the amount of pension now allowed to dependents. The present rate is \$12 per month, no matter how great their need nor how good their service to the government.

Methodist Protestant Church, Grayling, Mich., (south side.) Pastor—R. H. Cunningham. Services as follows: Preaching 10 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sabbath School, 12 m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend the above services.

Articles have been filed by the Pittsburg & Michigan Oil & Gas Co., the incorporators being four Detroit gentlemen, one of Wynadotte, one of Pittsburg and one of New York city, organized for the purpose of boring for oil, petroleum, gas, etc., constructing and operating pipe lines, etc., in Midland, Ingersoll and Mt. Haley townships of Midland county, Williams, in Bay and Tittabawassee, in Saginaw. The capitalization is \$100,000—life thirty years.

Yesterday afternoon in the storm the big drove of Texan steers from the O. F. Barnes ranch struck town. Quarters had to be secured for the herd as shipment must be delayed over hours because of lack of yard room for loading onto car. They were consigned to the Saginaw Beef company and numbered some 200 head. They were a prime lot, and the well-equipped herders who seemed to be prepared for trouble, and the citizens who expected a stampede in the storm, were disappointed. The herd was as undemonstrative and as placid as a tribe of Highlanders who could not speak the Gaelic, and were just as tractable. We understand that Mr. Barnes, being a believer in rotation of stock as well as rotation of crops, will replace the outgoing cattle with between five and ten thousand sheep.—Roscommon News.

At the regular meeting of Marvin Post No. 240 G. A. R., last Saturday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Com.—O. Palmer;

Sr. Vice Com.—A. Taylor;

Jr. Vice Com.—D. S. Waldron;

Chaplain—H. Trumley;

O. D.—W. Havens;

O. G.—T. KeChittigo;

Q. M.—J. F. Wilcox;

Surg.—D. Countryman;

Adjutant—A. L. Pond.

D. S. Waldron was elected as delegate to the State encampment, and W. Batterson as alternate.

#### Jury List.

Following is a list of jurors for the Circuit Court, to convene at the Court House, Jan. 14th, 1907.

South Branch—Frank Lelline, Geo. M. Cook, Oscar Rhoden, Willis Shellenbarger, Conrad Wenhens.

Beaver Creek—Arthur Parker, L. B. Merrill, George Remdel, Ralph Hanna Frank Taylor.

Frederic—W. J. Callahan, W. T. Lewis, John Palmer, C. R. Wallace, C. S. Barber.

Grayling—Hugo Schreiber, Sen., Chas. P. Robinson, Albert Kraus, Martin Hanson, John Benson.

Maple Forest—Walter Love, Edmund Cobb, Robert McArthur, Herbert Knibbs.

Holiday Excursion to Canada.

On first class limited plus \$1.00 for round trip. Date of sale, Dec. 19—20 21 & 22. Return Limit Leaving Destination not later than January 12 1907. Call on ticket agent, Grayling, for particulars.

Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath, Dec. 9th.

10.30 a. m. Preaching.

Sunday School scholars are invited to attend the morning preaching service. The pastor will preach a five minute sermon every Sunday morning for their special benefit.

11.30 a. m. Sabbath School.

6 p. m., C. E. Meeting.

7 p. m. Preaching.

7 p. m. Wednesday evening, midweek prayer meeting.

You are very cordially invited to be present at all these services.

#### Third Sunday in Advent.

The sermon at the Methodist church on Sunday morning will be on "The Dying Jacob's Vision of his Scattered Prosperity and the Coming of Shiloh."

In the evening will be given the Third Advent Lecture. Subject: "Why we are not to look for Another Christ?"

All not attending other churches are cordially invited to attend.

The prayer meeting this week will be on Friday night. Subject: "The Fifth of the Seven Letters to the Churches."

#### Love's Locals

Fine sleighing.

The Douglas Co have commenced drawing cedar.

Dr. Underhill is having more land surveyed.

George F. Owen is putting the last coat of plaster on Joseph Douglas' house.

Mrs. Bounce and her sons came last week and are at home in the M. R. Smith house.

DAN.

#### New Cure for Epilepsy.

J. B. Waterman, of Watertown, O. Rural free delivery, writes: "My daughter, afflicted for years with epilepsy, was cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills. She has not had an attack for over two years." Best body cleanser and life giving tonic pills on earth. 25¢ at L. Fournier's drug store.

#### Maple Forest Music.

Mr. Lewis Engel has returned from Kalamazoo to his home here.

Effie Sherman is improving.

Miss Ethel Cook has closed a third and successful term, in district No. 3 and returned Charlevoix.

The dance at the Gleaner Hall Thanksgiving was a decided success.

Rev. Coombs of Frederic, now preaches in the Buck school house.

Corydon Forbush has quit at the farm and is now at home.

Laura London visited Mrs. Hunter last week.

Mrs. Fred Hennesey is cooking for G. Vallad.

Mrs. Henry Bates is pleased with a visit from her parents Mr. and Mrs. Vanalyke of Gaylord.

Fred Beresford of Bay City, visited at Mr. Knibbs last Tuesday. I wonder why?

Mrs. Arnold is quite ill.

UNCLE PETE.

#### A Miraculous Cure.

The following statement by H. M. Adams and wife, Henrietta, Pa., will interest parents and others. "A miraculous cure has taken place in our home. Our child had eczema 5 years and was pronounced incurable, when we read about Electric Bitters, and concluded to try it. Before the second bottle was all taken we noticed a change for the better, and after taking 7 bottles he was completely cured. It's the up-to-date blood medicine and body building tonic. Guaranteed. 50¢ and \$1.00 at L. Fournier's drug store.

Fewer strikes than ever before in Michigan; workmen receiving good wages, better than ever before; hours not oppressive; the employer treating the employee better than formerly, and workmen throughout the entire state in better circumstances than at any former period—these are some of the statements accompanying Labor Commissioner McLeod's announcement of a recent canvass as to labor conditions in all sections of the state.

The defeat of Congressman McCleary, of Minnesota, and Congressman Lacey, of Iowa, is being referred to with great satisfaction by opponents of protection. It will not be denied that those two men were leaders in congress of the protection principle of the Republican party and that their defeat is greatly regretted by friends of the cause they so well advocated. But they were hardly more conspicuous as friends of protection than was William McKinley when he was defeated in his Ohio district on the same issue, or than was President Benjamin Harrison, when he failed of re-election because of the desire of the people to try a season of tariff reform. It may be necessary for history to repeat itself fully in order that the lesson which followed the defeat of McKinley and Harrison shall be learned anew. But it should not be necessary.—Saginaw Courier Herald.

#### Clover Versus Timothy.

Twenty horses were put on feed at the Illinois Experiment Station. They cost \$185 each on the average, at the outset, and sold at \$288.37, a profit that looks decidedly attractive, but Professor Obrecht knew how to handle the stock, and that counted for much.

A significant feature of his experiment was the demonstration of the worthlessness of timothy hay. It is an incident horse fleshers will do well to keep in mind. Timothy hay is a good thing to haul to town and sell to the other fellow. And when he buys it he gets trash.

Clover hay has it beat all around the circuit. In this experiment, horses fed on corn, oats, and clover hay gained 277 pounds each in 92 days. At 20 cents, this would mean \$55.40, and at the beginning of the experiment, a responsible horse dealer offered the experiment station authorities that prices for all the gain made. In the case of the lot fed on the same ration, but with timothy substituted for clover, the gain was but 142 pounds, and the timothy ration cost more than clover.

From this it is plain that timothy is an unprofitable raw material for farm feeding operations.—Hoard's Dairyman.

#### YES

We must continue to try and please the ladies, and therefore have arranged to club the Avalanche and New Idea Magazine for \$1.40 per year, to paid up subscribers. Call or send for a sample copy, at this office.

## Use Royal Tiger Line

Canned Goods, Spices, Extracts, Coffee &c.

Royal Tiger Combination Coffee	20c
Royal Tiger Imperial Coffee	25c
Royal Tiger Fancy Java Coffee	30c
Royal Tiger Special and Cadillac	35c

## CONNINE & CO.

## CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONS

The Famous S. B. & A. line and

Lowney's Fancy Box Confections

make Ideal

## Christmas Gifts.

A complete line of each can be seen at

SORENSEN'S CONFECTIONERY COUNTER.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

THE NAME  
Central Drug Store  
N. ROLSON  
PROPRIETOR  
"The Best Drugs."

Stands for

- 1st. HONESTY—Honest statements concerning honest goods.
- 2nd. PURITY—In Pharmaceuticals, they all conform to the U. S. P. which is the standard for the United States.
- 3rd. QUALITY—Cheapest and costliest materials used exclusively.
- 4th. RELIABILITY—Uniform excellence always maintained.
- 5th. POPULARITY—Wherever tried, the goods from this store produce firm friends and customers.

Bring us your Family Receipts.

Prescription Work a Specialty

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars.

## Select Your Xmas Presents

early from a full assortment

Now is the time to buy before the rush.

Watches, Clocks, Chains, Bracelets, Rings, Silverware, (sterling and plated) China, Ladies and Gents Fobs, anything to suit your taste or pocketbook

PRICES RIGHT. GOODS GUARANTEED.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

In Roscommon every other Wednesday until 1:45 p. m.

**Royal Baking Powder**  
Absolutely Pure

DISTINCTIVELY A CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER

Royal does not contain an atom of phosphoric acid (which is the product of bones digested in sulphuric acid) or of alum (which is one-third sulphuric acid) substances adopted for other baking powders because of their cheapness.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Great Opportunity for

# CHRISTMAS!

Never before in Grayling has there been such a grand assortment of beautiful goods suitable for

## XMAS PRESENTS.

The time is drawing near and for the absent-minded and lest-we-forget persons we make a few suggestions that we can furnish, as first aids to memory:

### Men's.

Fancy Vests,  
Smoking Jackets,  
Mufflers,  
Ties,  
Gloves,  
Suspenders,  
Suit Cases,  
Caps,  
Trousers,  
House Slippers,  
Sweaters,  
Dress shirts.

### Ladies'.

Fur Collars and  
Muffs.  
Aprons.  
Silk Shawls.  
Coats and Capes,  
Towels,  
Napkins,  
Japanese hand worked  
Collars and Cuffs,  
Purses,  
Hand Bags,  
Handkerchiefs.

### BOY'S.

Caps.  
Gloves.  
Mitts.  
Mufflers.  
Suits.  
Overcoats.  
Sweaters.  
Shoes.

### GIRL'S.

Dresses,  
Coats,  
Stockings, Caps,  
Gloves, Mitts,  
Bonnets,  
Fur Sets,  
Leggings,  
Skirts.

Whether you wish to buy for a Lady, a Gentleman, or a present for the Children—we can please you.

Come in and see the Store and Display and you will be convinced that the claims we have made are correct.

Price and Qualities Guaranteed.

## Grayling Mercantile Co.,

## HOLIDAY GOODS!

### MERRY XMAS



Our new line of Holiday Goods, purchased in New York and other markets, is now more complete and up-to-date than ever. We have everything for X-Mas and New Years Gifts that the heart could wish for, for Ladies and Gentlemen, Young and Old, at prices that defy competition.

Come and see our display. No trouble to show Goods.

## Fournier's Drug Store.



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## BAD BOY MADE GOOD.

### SURGICAL OPERATION CHANGES HIS DISPOSITION.

New York Lad Becomes Tractable and Quits Long-Scouted Bad Habits—Colonies of Women to Conduct Great Ranches in Texas.

According to Dr. William H. Maxwell, New York City superintendent of schools and Dr. John J. Cullen, chief medical inspector of the board of health, it has been demonstrated that surgery can transform a bad boy into a good one. This achievement, among others equally beneficial, was the result of an operation performed recently upon a pupil from a school on the lower east side, whose name is withheld. Primarily the operation was resorted to, not with the notion of improving the lad's moral character, but for the removal of a physical defect. For a long time the boy, who is about 14 years old and the son of poor parents, had been incorrigible in and out of school. After the operation, which was for the removal of adenoids, there was a surprising change in the boy. He became more cheerful, lost his surly manner, and without threats or coercion, he stopped smoking cigarettes, a habit to which he had been addicted. He also developed a quickness of apprehension and a readiness to study and is now considered a model pupil.

### BANK ROBBER; ONE KILLED.

#### Chicago Youth with Revolver Overpowers Cashier.

A beardless youth of 20, who claims he came from Chicago, walked into the J. V. Brinkman bank in Great Bend, Kan., the other morning, stopped before the window of the cashier, coolly took a gun from his hip pocket, and aiming it directly at the head of Cashier A. E. Taylor, ordered him to hand over all the money on his desk and then threw up his hands. The cashier complied, handing over \$500 in bills and the burglar ran from the building. Dashing up an alley near to the bank, the robber made for the building of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and running up stairs barricaded himself in a room. For more than an hour he fought off a posse of citizens who were bent on lynching him, and then surrendered to the officers. Many shots were interchanged, during which "Red" Westfall, an employee of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, was instantly killed and several were wounded, but not seriously.

### 1,000 EYES TO HAVE NO ADAM.

#### Chicago Woman Plans Refuge for Sisters Who Will Run on Ranch.

An Adames Eden in Texas is the dream of Mary F. Hayden, the Chicago novelist, who is arranging to establish a colony of 1,000 women in Refugio county, Texas. She has acquired title to 5,000 acres and is at work on the plans for her colony. Women enthusiasts may have husbands if that condition cannot be avoided, but the ladies must be a mere notch on a stick so far as the affairs of the colony are concerned. The founder will endeavor to procure from the Texas Legislature permission for women to exercise the right of suffrage in her colony, and all homes must be in the name of the wife. Everything that usually is undertaken on Texas farms will be attempted, truck farming, fruit raising, bookkeeping, dairying, poultry raising and other kindred farm and ranch pursuits.

### Night Flares Cost \$400,000.

Flames raged in three sections of Chicago the other night, causing a loss of about \$400,000 in property. A fire in persons in the building attacked at stock book and ladder trucks were wrecked in collisions with street cars, and firemen hurt. A boy was pushed into the river from the Van Buren street bridge while watching a disastrous blaze at Market and Van Buren streets and was drowned. Dozens of girls were rescued from a flaming building at 35th and Morgan streets.

### Miss Anthony's Home Burned.

The Susan B. Anthony house was destroyed by fire in Adams, Mass., causing a loss of about \$12,000. The woman suffrage leader lived for many years in this dwelling, part of which was built by her grandfather, Humphrey Anthony, about 100 years ago, and part by his father-in-law, Joshua Lapham, fifty years prior to that.

### To Build Costly Cathedral.

A Catholic cathedral for the diocese of Cincinnati, costing more than \$1,000,000, is the central one of half a dozen fine buildings to be erected within ten or fifteen years, according to the plan mapped out by the diocesan building committee of that church.

### Jumps from Steamer.

R. T. Beckwith, a resident of New London, Conn., committed suicide by jumping overboard from the steamer Northwestern while the vessel was en route to Seattle. Jealousy is thought to have been the motive.

### Posse Kills Murderer.

Henry White, the murderer of Marshal Eugene of Franklin, Ohio, was shot to death by a posse. White escaped from the Lebanon jail some days ago and was tracked by bloodhounds.

### Chicago Physician Is Shot.

Believing his home had been wrecked by Dr. Benjamin F. Harris, Anna C. Campbell shot Harris, probably fatally, while in a law office in the Stock Exchange building in Chicago.

### Bulletin for Former Senator.

Arthur M. Brown, a former United States Senator from Utah, is suffering from what may prove fatal wounds after being found in a room in a Washington hotel, where he had been shot twice in the abdomen, and Mrs. Anna M. Bradley is being held by the police.

### Murderers Fairly Rejoiced.

Gov. Folk announced that he had granted a respite until Jan. 10 for Mrs. Aggie Myers and Frank Hamilton of Kansas City, who were convicted of having murdered the husband of Mrs. Myers and were sentenced to hang.

### Seek Damages for Scented Ship.

The sensational trial of Alfred Lewis, Charles A. Hill and F. M. Howard, accused of scuttling the American ship Agnes in order to secure the insurance money, is still in progress in Yokohama. Counter suits for heavy damages have been brought.

## EXPLOSION KILLS ELEVEN.

### Flames Run Over Several Acres at West Lynn, Mass.

A boiler explosion in the four-story factory of the P. J. Harney Shoe Company at West Lynn, Mass., destroyed the factory, started a fire which swept over several acres, burning three other factory buildings, the Boston and Maine railroad station and a number of small dwellings, besides causing injuries to eleven persons. That there was no loss of life is attributed to the fact that the explosion occurred just before the time for the factory operatives to begin work. The financial loss is estimated at \$450,000. Of the injured six are at the hospital. None will die, it is believed. The first flames to be burned out or wrecked by the explosion were P. J. Harney Shoe Company, Taylor & F. Harney Shoe Company, H. P. Hood Creamery, Boston and Maine West Lynn railroad station, Jacobs Leather Shoe Company and the M. J. Worthington Shoe Company. The force of the explosion burst the four machinery loaded floors of the Harney factory and lifted the roof. The wreckage spread outward, shattering the walls of nearby structures and adding the spread of the flames, despite the heavy storm of snow and sleet. In a brief space of time the West Lynn station of the Boston and Maine railroad was on fire. Unchecked by the gap occupied by the railroad tracks, the flames reached structures on the other side, heaving up first the leather stock factory of the Jacobs company and then sweeping through the district covered by small wooden tenements.

### HITS GIRL AGENT WITH SPOKE.

#### Bandit Then Robs the Santa Fe Railway Station at De Soto, Kan.

A robber early Thursday made Miss Zona Heckert, night operator at De Soto, Kan., on the Santa Fe road, unconscious with a blow from a wagon spoke, robbed the money drawer of about \$200 and then fled. In a brief space of time the West Lynn station of the Boston and Maine railroad was on fire. Unchecked by the gap occupied by the railroad tracks, the flames reached structures on the other side, heaving up first the leather stock factory of the Jacobs company and then sweeping through the district covered by small wooden tenements.

### JURY FREES EMINA RIPEKE.

#### Refuse to Convict Kansas Girl of the Murder of Frank K. Potts.

The jury in the case of Emma Ripke, the Hanover (Kan.) girl charged with the murder of Frank K. Potts on the night of Oct. 15 last, returned a verdict of not guilty. The case hinged on the question of whether Potts committed suicide or was shot by the girl, and the evidence introduced to show that Potts had frequently threatened to commit suicide apparently outweighed that of the prosecution.

### Dr. Crapney Formally Ousted.

Bishop Walker of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of western New York has formally ousted the Rev. Algernon S. Crapney, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Rochester, N. Y., from the ministry of the Episcopal Church. The ceremony took place in St. John's Episcopal Church, and was witnessed by Rev. Canon J. Davis, Rev. G. W. S. Ayres and the Rev. Thomas B. Berry, as witnesses.

### "Qu" Freight Shed Burns.

Handicapped on every side by moving freight and passenger trains and groping their way in a network of tracks, Chicago firemen fought at stubborn blazes which practically destroyed the immense brick shed known as the incoming freight house No. 3 of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company, causing a loss estimated at \$300,000. Two men were injured.

### Dayton Building Falls.

The three-story building facing Market street, within a dozen feet of the City Hall, collapsed in Dayton, Ohio, and five men, one of whom was crushed to death, were caught in the debris. The upper floors were used by Sam Wagner for restaurant purposes and the lower floors were undergoing changes, when the supports gave way.

### Deadly Combat in Philippines.

A column of constabulary troops encountered a band of Pulajanes between La Paz and Terrazona, on the Island of Leyte, P. I., Dec. 5. In the battle that followed four soldiers were killed and eight were wounded. Thirty Pulajanes were killed and many were wounded and captured.

### Russ Amuck and Is Slain.

John H. Kejanappa, while crazed with drink, ran amuck in Ashtabula, Ohio, armed with a revolver and a knife, attacking nearly every one he met, with the result that five men were more or less seriously injured, and Kejanappa lies dead at the morgue.

### Two Die in Mine Explosion.

In an explosion of gas in the Baltimore mine of the Parrish Coal Company, Wilkesbarre, Pa., two men were killed and five injured. Five other men were in that part of the mine where the explosion occurred, but they escaped. As yet it is not known what caused the accident.

### Man Sold as Vagrant for \$10.

Dock Aubrey, who was convicted of vagrancy and who was ordered sold into servitude for nine months, according to the law of the State, was disposed of at public auction in Elizabethtown, Ky., to J. Johnson, a farmer, for the sum of \$10.

### Drown in Sight of Home.

Six Indians of the Cape Creker reserve were drowned in McGregor harbor, Ontario, almost within sight of their homes. They were returning from the lumber works near Sydney Bay when their boat was capsized by a squall.

### Confesses Crime After Capture.

The man who on Thanksgiving day entered the store of W. P. Dilworth, a hardware merchant in Oklahoma City, for the purpose of robbery and fatally shot the latter, was captured a mile from the city. He confessed.

### Shaw's Annual Report.

Secretary Shaw, in urging currency reform in his annual report, favors giving the head of the treasury a \$100,000,000 fund to be deposited or withdrawn as needed, and power to contract national bank circulation.

### Monopolies Made by Rebates.

Wholesale rebates granted by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad are shown to have built up two of the greatest monopolies in the West, at the Interstate Commerce Commission's inquiry in Denver.

### Girls Are Burned and Crushed.

Eight girls were perhaps fatally burned and crushed in a panic caused by an explosion in the match factory of F. A. Rathbun & Co. in West Indianapolis, Ind.

## CONFESSES FOUL ACT.

### HALF-WITTED MAN ADMITS MURDER CHARGE.

#### David Curtis Tells Officers that He Shot Donna Gilman in Suburb of Dayton, O.—Figures on Extent of San Francisco Fire.

"Yes, I did it; I am the murderer of Donna Gilman." Coolly and without the slightest sign of emotion or remorse, Dan Curtis made this confession to County Detective McBride, Coroner Kluge, Detective Coleman of the Huntington agency and Prosecuting Attorney Nevin, in the prosecutor's office in Dayton, Ohio. After the confession had been made to the officers Curtis broke down and cried like a child. He was questioned closely as to the truth of his story and declared positively that he was the murderer and was glad to make a confession to relieve his mind. Curtis is 27 years old and earned a precarious living selling newspapers. He is half-witted and at times has labored under delusions that he was a great detective. Among newsmen Curtis was known as "Baby Dave." Many of those who knew him allege his story is partly the result of his own disordered imagination and that he really had no connection with the crime. Donna Gilman, a 20-year-old girl, was attacked and strangled to death Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, within fifty yards of her home at Allington Heights, a suburb of Dayton, while returning home from work. Her body was discovered by her 10-year-old brother, Collins, two days later, lying in a vacant lot nearly opposite the Gilman home. Her fellow employees at the National Cash Register Company subscribed \$4,000 as a reward for the capture of the murderer.

### TOWN RUINED BY FLOOD.

#### Deluge Sweeps Away Business Part of Clifton, Ariz.

Confirmatory news comes of the almost total destruction of the business section of Clifton, Ariz., and the loss of at least sixty lives in a flood that swept down the San Francisco river and Chino creek. Mrs. Joseph Throm, whose husband and children were caught in a falling building. The woman was killed. The other members of the family had narrow escapes. One of the saloons which was washed away carried several men into the torrent and all are believed to have drowned. A woman and a child were lost in a small restaurant which was dashed to pieces in the flood. A number of small frame buildings in which people were known to be living were also destroyed. It is feared that a number of families perished. The works of the Arizona Copper Company in that section were filled with the wreckage of buildings, bowlders, and mud. Damage was done in North Clifton, several stores and many residences being washed down. Patterson's addition was almost entirely wiped out. East Clifton was greatly damaged and many buildings were destroyed. In South Clifton less damage was done. Clifton is a town in Graham County, southeastern Arizona. The place has a population of 3,500.

### HAD \$100,000; FEARED POVERTY.

#### Why Ex-Judge Webster of Minnesota Ex-Judge B. E. Webster, who died four years on the bench of that district, committed suicide, yesterday by hanging in New City, Minn. Fear of the poor-house, although his wealth was estimated at \$100,000, drove the jurist to take his life. Large medical bills for the treatment of his wife, who has been a paralytic for years, led the former judge to believe that his accumulations of years of arduous work on the bench and at the bar would be dissipated shortly. Mr. Webster was to have been the guest of honor at a banquet tendered him by the Brown County Bar Association, in honor of his long service on the bench, from which he resigned only a few weeks ago.

### 25,000 BUILDINGS BURNED.

#### San Francisco Fire After Earthquake Caused Loss of \$150,000,000.

The report of the special committee of the trustees of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on insurance settlements after the big fire says: "The total area burned was about 3,000 acres, containing 250 blocks and about 25,000 buildings; one-half of these were residences. The amount of insurance was approximately \$250,000,000. The value of buildings and contents destroyed in the fire and the loss have been about \$350,000,000. An immense sum of insurance money has been paid into this city. The companies will finally have paid undoubtedly in the neighborhood of 80 per cent of the amount of insurance involved."

### Steals Car; Collects Nickels.

The police of East Liverpool, Ohio, are looking for a stranger who stole a street car the other night, ran it four miles, collected fare from all passengers, and then decamped. Conductor Deitz was at a pump getting a drink, when the thief stepped aboard and gave the starting signal. The fellow managed the business so well that the motorman, curbed on account of rain, suspected nothing.

### Takes Schools from Poland.

Danville, the official newspaper of Warsaw, announced that the University of Warsaw would be removed to Saratov and the Warsaw Polytechnic School to Rostov-on-Don. This will leave Russian Poland without a single university. The authorities refuse to explain or discuss this measure.

### Preacher's Sons Dodge Rope.

The Georgia pardon board commuted the death sentences of Jesse and Milton Rawlings to life imprisonment. Their father was hanged Tuesday, with a negro. The boys aided in the murder of two children.

### Man Shot for Deer.

Loretz S. Zurawski, aged 34, was shot and dangerously wounded near Eveleveth, Minn., by hunters who had mistaken him for a deer. Though Zurawski cried to the men to help him, they turned and ran.

### Woman Burns Savings of Years.

Mrs. Louisa Johnson, who kept her husband a prisoner in their home for thirty-six hours until the other day, during which time she burned \$1,300, the savings of years, in a stove, has been adjudged insane.

### Seven Lives Lost in Fire.

Four students of Cornell university, among them W. H. Nichols of Chicago, and three firemen lost their lives in a fire which destroyed the Fiske McGraw Mansion at Ithaca, N. Y., used as the chapter house of the Phi Psi fraternity.

### Jap Menaces to Grant Bureau.

The town hall, a memorial of Gen. Grant's visit to Yokohama, was totally destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire is unknown.



An imperial edict was issued at Peking approving a constitutional government, and the members of a new reform cabinet were named, with Prince Ching at the head.

The Russian council of ministers has approved the adoption of the income tax, suppressed by the minister of finance, which is expected to produce a revenue of \$2,000,000 a year.

The French customs authorities have decided to exclude American ham, bacon, canned pork, etc., because the microscopic examination has been eliminated from the American meat inspection regulations.

The house of lords, by a vote of 157 to 40, allotted the education bill so as to provide that local authorities must extend facilities for religious instruction, instead of merely giving permission to do so.

The Japanese government has decided to build a bridge over the Yalu river at Yon Gann Pho, having a span of 3,220 feet, to maintain a direct railway communication between Mukden and Fusan.

The municipal elections throughout England indicated that the conservatives were gaining some of their lost ground. The campaign issue was the alleged extravagant expenditures on socialist schemes.

An incipient mutiny of some 500 British sailors at Portsmouth occurred because some of their number were arrested for refusing to kneel so that an officer of small stature could see the men in the rear rank.

The German poet, Ganshofer, who recently had a long visit with Emperor William, quotes the Kaiser as saying that he is a thorough optimist, and that he is happy if his people understand his purposes.

The socialist congress at Limoges, France, rejected a motion favoring insurance on the part of conscripts in case of war and adopted one calling on the soldiers of all nations to seek the suppression of standing armies through legislation.

The interpretation of the recent municipal elections in England, held by the Unionists, is that they prove a strong anti-government feeling and a decided desire for labor candidates and municipal socialism. The latter had held the balance of power in London for three years.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman told a deputation of liberal and labor members of the House of Commons yesterday that the matter of pensioning would soon be taken up as one of the government's policies. He thought that the scheme would favor thrift and independence. Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith also agreed to this proposition.

During the inaugural banquet of the new lord mayor of London, Sir William Parry Treloar, the Marquis of Riboun, who was the chief speaker, dealt with the Congo State abuses and cruelties, and declared that if Belgium did not put things to right soon Great Britain would consider other powers with a view to a concerted remedy existing evils.

Replying to the deputation composed of men representing various creeds and parties who complain of the atrocities committed in the Congo Free State, the British foreign secretary, Mr. Grey, said that if the Belgian government failed to take action soon the British government would inquire of the other powers what their views were and seek a concert of action.

The Canadian government has notified the United States that the postal treaty will be abrogated in so far as it relates to second-class mail matter, the object being to exclude from Canadian territory certain periodicals or newspapers published in this country. Canada says that it now requires are formed to shut out such objectionable publications, a new treaty will be entered into.

Owing to the continued disorder and unsafety of foreign residents in Morocco, the Spanish and French governments have now sent warships to Tangier, and it is expected that a British squadron will follow. A crisis is threatened by the granting of increased powers to this ill-fated land. The European powers, the report, are pointing out that the President's order has been severely criticized because it condemns the innocent to undeserved punishment, thus reviews the incident:

"Out of a battalion of 170 enlisted men in the army of the United States, from nine to twenty men formed a preconcerted plan to revenge themselves upon the people of a town in which they were stationed for the insults they felt that the townspeople had heaped upon them. In accordance with the plan, they left the barracks under cover of darkness about midnight and proceeded to discharge their weapons into the houses of the town for the purpose of killing those against whom they felt a grievance."

"They came near killing some one or more of the three women and seven children who were sitting or sleeping in two of the lighted rooms into which they fired. They, in fact, did kill one man, wounded another and seriously injured the chief of police. They accomplished their firing with expressions indicating the malice which prompted their action. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the squad of men who moved together from the fort to the town and did this shooting were guilty of murder, and murder in the first degree."

**Sugar Trust Fined.**  
A fine of \$18,000 was imposed upon the American Sugar Refining Company by Judge Holt in the United States Circuit Court Tuesday, for accepting rebates amounting to \$20,000 from the New York Central Railroad Company.

**New Light on the Bible.**  
Dr. Grenfell and Hunt, the famous English Egyptologists, discovered papyrus dealing with the life of Christ. It contains forty-five lines of the gospel, presenting a marked variation from the authorized version.

**Trail of Big Grain Pool.**  
Messrs. Lane and Prouty of the Interstate Commerce commission knew of the track of a secret combine of two northwestern grain elevators which, up to the first of this year, dominated the grain market of the country. They have the testimony of agents of the elevator companies which took part in this agreement. The pool was headless, being without president or secretary, or any regular officer, but a system of penalties was rigidly enforced when any member violated the rules of the pool, but all witnesses said that no such agreement existed at the present time.

## NO MORE WHITE SUGAR.

### New Pure Food Law Will Knock Out the Mighty Monoculture Article.

The pure food law that goes into effect Jan. 1 is far reaching in its provisions, but if carried out will without doubt result in much good to the community and will probably lessen in a measure the stomach troubles so prevalent. There will be no more white sugar offered for sale after the new law becomes operative. There will be lost and granulated sugars as at present, but the color will be a dull yellowish white, not very attractive to the eye, but much more healthful than the article known to trade for fifty years or more as "white sugar."

Washing bluing is used to impart the snow white color and Uncle Sam has decided that it is better for the health of the country to put aside the washing bluing and get back to first principles. Tinned vegetables, notably tomatoes, green beans and asparagus, kinds of string beans will not have the appearance of having been so freshly picked as formerly, but the coloring will be natural, except that provided by nature. Mar-malades and preserves, that tempt the eye before the palate, will not be quite so attractive, and if there is a slight scum on the jar, skin it off and say nothing.

Mustard, which generations of the people have come to regard as yellow—never having seen any that was not adulterated—will be gray and butter will be nearly white.

Tinned meats will probably lose their popularity, for it is expected the prices will be about doubled. Some of the so-called tinned meats and game offered are made of a combination of corn meal and condensed milk, having, but have condiments that look inviting, but have very little food value. They are put up at small cost, have a delicious flavor, but they are not meats and game, and it is not expected housekeepers will buy tinned cornmeal when they know just what it is as told by the label on the can.

The new law makes no reference to eggs and the cold storage brand can be dispensed of as the integrity of the dealer decides. Refrigerated meats and bread-stuffs are not mentioned in the law.

After Jan. 1 all goods shipped from factories will go out with a guarantee that they are as represented; that there is no false labeling. The penalty for violating a law is not more than one year in a federal prison or \$500 fine or both, and for a second offense the penalty is doubled.

## ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

### Secretary of Treasury Puts Amount to June 30, 1909, at \$690,028,433.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress the book of estimates of appropriations required for government service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. The following table shows the estimates, together with the appropriations made by Congress for each item, for the present fiscal year:

Object—	Estimates Appropriations for 1908.	for 1907.
Legislative establishment.....	\$ 5,618,175	\$ 5,647,357
Executive establishment.....	32,571,010	26,094,092
Judicial establishment.....	980,120	1,108,914
Foreign course.....	3,254,077	3,700,653
Military establishment.....	79,050,102	72,365,270
Naval establishment.....	112,444,050	98,775,692
Internal affairs.....	7,730,108	14,878,144
Public works.....	13,725,101	14,716,101
Postal service.....	95,505,540	55,515,710
Miscellaneous.....	Indefinite.	206,418
Permanent annual appropriation.....	50,244,093	120,209,557
	149,850,320	155,117,520
Grand totals.....	\$690,028,433	\$701,551,566

The annual report of the bureau of insular affairs of the War Department emphasizes two legislative matters before Congress, on which it says depends to a large extent the future prosperity of the Philippine Islands. One is the bill reducing the tariff on Philippine products to 25 per cent of the Dingley rates for sugar and tobacco and making all other articles free, and the other is a measure providing for the establishment of an agricultural bank in the islands.

## TAFT CALLS THEM MURDERERS.

### Secretary on Negro Soldiers Who Killed at Brownsville, Tex.

President Roosevelt's action in dismissing from the army three companies of negro troops in the Twenty-fifth infantry, as a penalty for the outrage at Brownsville, Texas, is warmly defended by Secretary of War Taft in his annual report. The report, however, points out that the President's order has been severely criticized because it condemns the innocent to undeserved punishment, thus reviews the incident:

"Out of a battalion of 170 enlisted men in the army of the United States, from nine to twenty men formed a preconcerted plan to revenge themselves upon the people of a town in which they were stationed for the insults they felt that the townspeople had heaped upon them. In accordance with the plan, they left the barracks under cover of darkness about midnight and proceeded to discharge their weapons into the houses of the town for the purpose of killing those against whom they felt a grievance."

"They came near killing some one or more of the three women and seven children who were sitting or sleeping in two of the lighted rooms into which they fired. They, in fact, did kill one man, wounded another and seriously injured the chief of police. They accomplished their firing with expressions indicating the malice which prompted their action. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the squad of men who moved together from the fort to the town and did this shooting were guilty of murder, and murder in the first degree."

**Sugar Trust Fined.**  
A fine of \$18,000 was imposed upon the American Sugar Refining Company by Judge Holt in the United States Circuit Court Tuesday, for accepting rebates amounting to \$20,000 from the New York Central Railroad Company.

**New Light on the Bible.**  
Dr. Grenfell and Hunt, the famous English Egyptologists, discovered papyrus dealing with the life of Christ. It contains forty-five lines of the gospel, presenting a marked variation from the authorized version.

**Trail of Big Grain Pool.**  
Messrs. Lane and Prouty of the Interstate Commerce commission knew of the track of a secret combine of two northwestern grain elevators which, up to the first of this year, dominated the grain market of the country. They have the testimony of agents of the elevator companies which took part in this agreement. The pool was headless, being without president or secretary, or any regular officer, but a system of penalties was rigidly enforced when any member violated the rules of the pool, but all witnesses said that no such agreement existed at the present time.

## CONGRESS AT WORK.

### SECOND SESSION OF 58TH BODY BEGINS LABORS.

#### Many Questions of Great Importance Are Expected to Receive Consideration—Minority May Force Tariff Issue to the Front.

Washington correspondence: The Fifty-ninth Congress, which broke the records of achievement during its first session, resumed its labors Monday. There are just three months of life remaining to it, and in these three months new questions of vital importance will be brought to the front. There are, in addition, many important measures that were hanging fire when adjournment was taken last summer, and between the new and the old, together with the appropriation bills that must be considered, there is a tremendous amount of work ahead for the national lawmakers.

Both houses were called to order at noon. After some perfunctory work adjournment was taken to await the President's annual message on Tuesday. In the House there was practically nothing on the first day's program, aside from the swearing in of new members who had been elected to fill vacancies. Four members have died since the adjournment in June, and resolutions were adopted and adjournment taken out of respect to their memory before the regular routine was begun. The Senate was ready to go ahead from where it left off five months ago.

In the Senate Monday Senators Penrose and Foraker introduced resolutions of inquiry regarding the discharge of negro troops of the Twenty-fifth infantry, which went over by unanimous consent. Senator Dupont of Delaware took the lead of the inquiry. A long list of presidential nominations was received: Thirty-eight public and 350 private bills were introduced in the House. Speaker Cannon appointed Mr. Mann of Illinois a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution, vice Robert L. Hitt, deceased. Representatives Overstreet of Georgia, Lowden of Illinois, Gilhams of Indiana, Ryburn, Moor and Bruman of Pennsylvania and Nelson of Wisconsin, elected to fill vacancies, were sworn in.

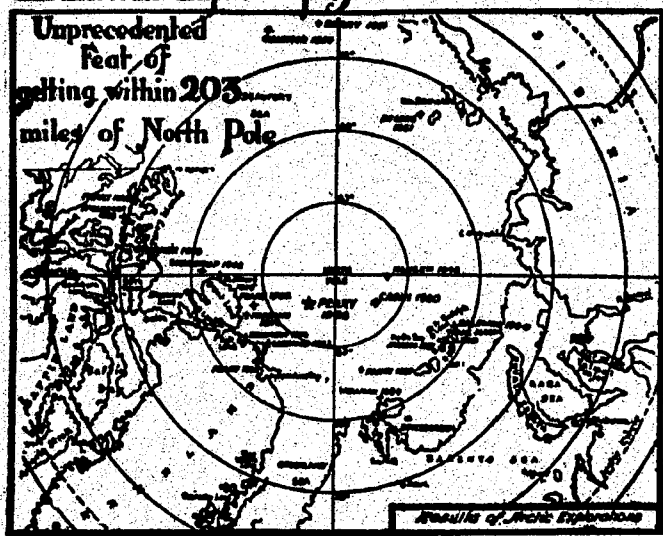
President Roosevelt's message occupied the attention of the Senate for two and one-half hours Tuesday, to the exclusion of nearly all other business. The exception to this was the introduction of a resolution on the Japanese situation by Senator Rayner of Maryland, and the adoption of appropriate resolutions regarding members of the lower house, who died since the last session. The reading of the message in the House consumed two hours and twenty-five minutes. During the major portion of the time Representative Lacey of Iowa acted as Speaker pro tempore, being the first of the defeated "standpatners" to be recognized by Speaker Cannon. Speaker Cannon appointed Robert G. Cousins of Iowa chairman on foreign affairs to succeed the late Robert Hitt of Illinois. He also appointed Representative Frank O. Lowden to a place on the same committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hitt.

The brief session of the Senate Wednesday resulted in the introduction of many bills, resolutions and memorials, and the receipt of a number of communications from the executive department. Senator Foraker asked immediate action on the pending resolutions for information regarding the discharge of the negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry. In the House bills were passed incorporating the National German-American Alliance, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to dispense with certificates in



# PEARY NEAREST to ARCTIC GOAL

American Explorer performs



"The North Pole," said Commander Robert E. Peary before starting on his latest expedition, "is the last great geographical prize which the world has to offer to adventurous man; the prize for which the best men of the strongest, most enlightened, most adventurous nations of the earth have been struggling unsuccessfully for nearly four centuries; the trophy which the greatest nation of them all would be proud to win."

Peary's hopes of the prize are founded upon his extraordinary knowledge of the Arctic. He spent the greater part of ten years in his reconnaissance of the Great Ice Cap of Greenland. Having conquered this immense Arctic Sahara, he turned his thoughts toward the attainment of the North Pole in 1907.

Following is the northernmost record made by the various Arctic explorers:

Explorer	Date	Latitude
Peary	April, 1909	87 deg. 6 min.
Cagni	May, 1906	86 deg. 34 min.
Nansen	April, 1906	86 deg. 13 min.
Peary	April, 1909	84 deg. 17 min.
Peary	May, 1909	83 deg. 30 min.
Lockwood	May, 1882	83 deg. 24 min.
Nares	May, 1876	83 deg. 20 min.
Peary	July, 1927	82 deg. 45 min.
Hudson	July, 1607	81 deg. 13 min.

Now the farthest north falls to Peary, who, at 87 deg. 6 min., makes a

age across the North Pole. Henry Hudson tried to find the passage between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, which would lead across the Pole, but, although he failed, he was the first explorer to get into the 80s of north latitude. He reached 81 deg. north in 1607, and 23 years were to pass before Peary surpassed this record, when, in 1827, the English navigator reached 82 deg. 43 min.

The quest of the Pole is of comparatively recent origin. In the early attempts to effect a northwest passage are not put in that category. Barontz, Wiloughby, Chancellor and Hudson were the first to discover the difficulty of negotiating that point of mystery, and it is quite possible that they believed they might reach it in a ship. They were without the knowledge of Arctic geography now the property of almost every reader, and, consequently, had very primitive ideas about the successful method of attacking the Pole. During the nineteenth century the Arctic regions were fairly well charted up to the eighty-third parallel, and during the last two decades of the century attempts to reach the Pole by various more or less scientific and novel plans were made.

These attempts, made at great sacri-

of chances, may make them a serious menace anywhere in the world. In regard to hunger, as in regard to darkness, how many of my readers know what real hunger is? I do not mean the hunger of the man who has slowly starved to death inactive until he is semi-conscious and life is but the faintest spark. Such hunger I have never known.

"What I do mean is the hunger which a man feels who has for weeks been working to his limit, in the biting air of the Arctic regions, on half rations or less, till he is only a gaunt machine of bones and sinews; the hunger of a man whose heart and lungs and muscles are working overtime, whose stomach is thin as a sheet of paper, but whose blood is still red and hot, and every drop of it calling for meat."

"That is the hunger which leads a man to jump on a bear or mink or seal, and just as he has just killed, lift the skin with his knife, and fill up on the delicious raw, warm meat, without waiting for the useless luxuries of fire or salt. The hunger which, when a dog dies in harness, makes a man stand off the other dogs, till he himself has eaten."

He is just as indifferent to the intense cold which seems to freeze the very air, when "tempered steel and seasoned oak and hickory become brittle, soft iron becomes as hard as steel, molasses and lard are cut with a hatchet, petroleum turns white and grows thick like ice cream, and one's breath turns instantly to ice."

In spite of the sufferings of cold, hunger and fatigue which beset the seeker of the northern apex of the earth, Peary has proved that a properly organized expedition composed of the right sort of men may safely reach high latitudes, and perhaps even the North Pole itself.

## TIPS IN JAPAN.

There the Innkeeper is Not Forgotten When Guest Goes Away.

"If you hotelkeepers method of tipping, why we would all have to take to the woods," said a far eastern traveler, in the New Orleans Picayune. "In a Japanese hotel you give the proprietor the biggest tip of all when leaving and grade the other tips accordingly."

"When your bill is rendered to you it is customary to wrap up in a separate piece of paper an amount approximating about one-fifth of the whole account and give that to the worthy innkeeper, together with the regular amount required of you by his account, which you wrap up in the folded bill. Then you wrap up smaller sums in smaller pieces of paper and parcel these Christmas packages out among the servants who have waited on you."

"This tip to the boniface is called chodai, or tea money, and the Japanese explain its usage after this manner of reasoning: "All hotel charges in Japan are forced by law to be very low, so that even the very poor man who finds himself on the road of nights can get food and shelter for a nominal sum. The rich man has to pay no more than the beggar."

"Since the hotel man could not make a living if this order of things were allowed to exist, without some saving grace, some recompense must be made to the hotelkeeper for his enforced generosity. Therefore, it is argued, if a guest can well afford to give the host something more than he asks he not only provides for those less fortunate than himself, but he feeds himself against the evil day when he may have to ask a beggar's board and bed. It is not charity to the innkeeper, but merely wise provision against possible hard times."

"But if a man whom the worthy host believes to be able to afford a generous chodai leaves the hotel without paying the same, who betide him should he ever return to that hostelry again. He will get last chance at the communal bathtub, will get the most drafty room in the house, and in a hundred ways be made to feel that he is the most miserable of men."

## OSTRICH FARMS DO WELL.

Dry Climate of the Southwest Favorable to the Industry.

Some of the accounts of ostrich farming in this country have been so glowing that the reader was left much in doubt as to their accuracy. The ostrich business is fairly prosperous, especially in the Salt River Valley, Arizona, where 1,500 of the 2,200 ostriches in the country are now owned. This is a new line of animal industry for Americans and there is much to learn.

We have not thus far produced such fancy birds as have some of the more experienced breeders in South Africa, but the size seems to be increasing and the health of the birds is all that could be desired. So far serious ostrich diseases have not troubled the American raisers; even the so-called barring of the feathers has not been observed. Ostriches need a hot, dry climate, such as is found in the southwest. The rainy portion of the south is far less desirable, although this is sometimes mentioned as suitable for ostrich raising.

Alfalfa pasture is also essential; an acre of alfalfa will carry four ostriches and, which is of far more importance, will keep them in good health. Our American ostriches are now worth \$800 a pair at 4 years of age. No one should imagine that ostrich farming is a get-rich-quick scheme, for the birds are not ready for mating until they become 4 years old.—Country Life in America.

## He Was Ashamed.

Police Judge—Aln't you ashamed to be arrested so often, prisoner? Prisoner—Y' bet I am, fudge; it'd be a disgrace t' any man not t' be able to get away from them sleepy good for nothin' perleccemen.—Toledo Blade.

## Nerve.

"You don't even dress me decently," she cried. "I'm going home to papa." "All right," replied Doolittle. "You might say to him also that I need a new suit myself."

## Tart.

Stella—He told me I looked sweet enough to eat.

Bella—He doubtless meant you were well preserved.—New York Sun.

## TELL IT TO THE MARINES.

Now Famous Phrase First Used by Charles the Second.

The saying "Tell it to the marines" is traced to Pepys, the author of the famous "Diary," and it is said by him to have originated with Charles II. of England. It so befell, as the story goes, that his light-hearted majesty, with an exceedingly bored expression on his swarthy face, was strolling in the shade with the ingenious Mr. Pepys, secretary to the admiralty.

"I had speech yester e'en at Deptford," said Mr. Pepys, "with the captain of the Defiance, who hath but lately returned from the Indies and who told me the two most wonderful things that ever I think I did hear in my life." Among the stories told were of fish flying in the air. "Fish flying in the air," exclaimed his majesty. "Ha! ha! a quaint conceit, which 'twere too good to spoil by keeping! What ho! sir!" he turned and beckoned the colonel, Sir William Killigrew, of the newly raised maritime regiment on foot, who was following in close conversation with the duke of York. "We would discourse with you on a matter touching your element. What say you, colonel, to a man who swears he hath seen fishes fly in the air?"

"I should say, sir," returned the sea soldier simply, "that the man hath sailed in southern seas. For when your majesty's business carried me thither of late I did frequently observe more flying fish in one hour than the hairs of my head in number."

"His majesty glanced narrowly at the colonel's frank, weatherbeaten face. Then with a laugh he turned to the secretary."

"Mr. Pepys," said he, "from the very nature of their calling no class of our subjects can have so wide a knowledge of seas and lands as the officers and men of our royal maritime regiment. Henceforth ever we cast doubts upon a tale that lacketh likelihood we will first tell it to the marines."



## Climate and Consumption.

Only a few years ago one suffering from consumption was thought to be incurably ill, and doomed to a death which, although perhaps slow, was inevitable. Modern scientific knowledge has changed all that. It is now known that tuberculosis taken in time is quite amenable to treatment, and indeed often gets well of itself without any special effort on the part of patient or physician.

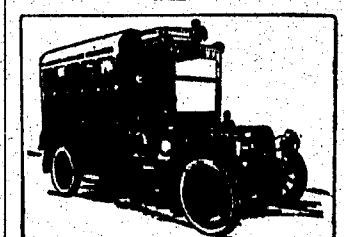
The modern treatment is mainly climatic, that is to say, a removal, if possible, to some part of the world where the climatic conditions are such that the patient can pass most of his time in the open air. But if this were all that is needed the question would be a much more simple one than it really is. It is indeed the main, but not the only thing.

It is desirable also that the place of residence of the consumptive shall be dry, sunny, and free from high winds and dust. Whether it shall be in the mountains or near sea-level, in the so-called temperate zone or in the tropics, is a matter to be determined by circumstances. Some persons prefer warm air to cold; others suffer from heat and feel well only in cold weather. Naturally the patient's inclinations are to be consulted in such a case, for it would be cruel and disastrous to send a lover of the tropics to winter in Minnesota, and equally cruel to compel a snowbird to live in the West Indies.

A climate that will be beneficial in one stage of the disease may be harmful in another. Elevated regions, for example, are suitable as a rule only for cases of consumption in the early stages, and may aggravate the condition at a later stage, when the patient has had one or more hemorrhages. At a very advanced stage no climate, however ideal, will compensate for the fatigue and dangers of a long journey, and home is the only place.

But after all that can be said for the climatic treatment of consumption, the main thing is the open air, and that one can get without the trouble and expense of travel by simply keeping windows open day and night. It is harder to follow out the open-air treatment in a large city than it is in Colorado or southern California or Jamaica, but it can be done, and no one need forego its benefits while there are windows in walls, or while there is space in which to pitch a tent.—Youth's Companion.

## MOTOR AMBULANCE.



The electric wagon in the cut belongs to the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association of Glasgow and is arranged most admirably. To prevent vibration the body is insulated from the chassis by rubber pads. The interior contains a heating apparatus and is provided with a complete surgical equipment.

## Safe from the Vandals.

"Billy, what in the world are you digging that hole in the lawn for?" asked the 4-year-old's mother.

"I'm hiding the Lord's prayer where George Bernard Shaw can't find it," answered the young philosopher, bringing up another staple of loom.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A man isn't necessarily an artist because he draws the color line.

## Michigan State News

### CONTRACT FOR NEW RAILROAD.

Fortieth City to Be Connected with

W. H. Patterson, promoter, and one of the directors of the Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo Valley Electric Railroad Co., received a telegram announcing the sale of the bonds and assurance of the building of the road connecting Kalamazoo with Grand Rapids. He refused to make known the names of the purchasers, but says that the people live in New York City and Philadelphia, and none of them is interested in any western electric road. The contract also let for building the road. It calls for work to begin March 1 and to be completed within a year. There is nothing in the way to prevent the progress of the work. The right of way has been secured and much of the grade is already completed. The road will be about fifty miles long and will follow closely the right of way of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad. It will pass through Albion, Plainville, Otsego, Martin, Brackley and Wayland. It will take a million dollars to build and equip the road.

### FOUND WITH SKULL CRUSHED.

Foreman at Albion Iron Plant May Be Victim of Fool Play.

While superintending a gang of Italians in moving several freight cars loaded with steel at the Albion Mallean Iron Company's plant, Marvin A. Richardson, a foreman, received injuries about the head and shoulders that may result in his death. The way in which Richardson was hurt is a mystery. No one was near him at the time except the foreigners and they are unable to throw any light upon the matter as they cannot talk English. One small Italian boy, who claims he was near the scene at the time of the accident, says that Richardson was kneeling near a car wheel, when an Italian dropped a heavy railroad crowbar upon his head. He claims it was unintentional on the foreigner's part. The others of the crowd would say nothing or make any sign and they act as though they are unaware of the accident.

### FEWER LABOR UNIONS.

Commissioner McLeod Says Strikes Are Scarce Hereabouts.

Commissioner of Labor Malcolm J. McLeod says his department has just completed a canvass of the State, which shows a splendid condition of affairs in the labor kingdom. "One fact that strongly impressed me," said Mr. McLeod, "is that there are considerably fewer labor unions in the State than formerly. Strikes have been scarce and in what were formerly strong union centers there is no agitation. I do not suppose that the union sentiment is dying out among tradesmen and workmen, but the solution of the decrease in unions is no doubt due to the fact that the men are satisfied. They are receiving good wages, the hours are not oppressive and in every way the employer is treating the employee better than formerly. Men usually are not anxious to join labor unions except as a matter of protection."

### BOY DIES OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Father Heeds Advice of Neighbors Instead of Physicians.

Because he heeded the advice of neighbors instead of that of a physician, Thomas Stryzowski of Bay City lost his 5-year-old son, the child suffering all the agonies of that dread disease, hydrophobia. The child was bitten by a dog about a month ago. The animal was killed shortly afterward, when it was noticed that it was acting in a strange manner. Then the boy's father appealed to a physician for advice and was informed that the only thing to do was to send the lad to Ann Arbor to take the Pasteur treatment. Stryzowski then conferred with neighbors, who derided the idea of death from a trifling bite. The father heeded the advice of the neighbors and the boy remained at home.

### JOSEPH RISK KILLS SELF.

Body Is Found in His Room by a Friend.

Joseph H. Risk was found dead in his room at the Hermitage in Grand Rapids by Anna Hodges, a friend, who went to his room. Evidently, death had occurred the night before. By his side was a revolver. He was connected with the United States naval recruiting station, but had some trouble with the officer in command and was ordered away.

### Flour Mill Is Destroyed.

Fire destroyed the Chelsea roller flour mills, the loss being about \$12,000, with only \$3,000 insurance. The mill was full of grain and many farmers are losers. The mill was practically rebuilt this summer, \$5,000 worth of new machinery being installed. It was a three-story structure. The fire started in the boiler room.

### Shoots Arctic Owl.

George Galvins, living two miles east of Kingsley, succeeded in shooting an arctic owl. The bird is pure white and measures five feet four inches from tip to tip.

### Well-Known Miller Dies.

Joseph Rowland, for forty years one of Grand Rapids' best known millers, died the other morning, aged 76. He had lived in Grand Rapids since 1867.

### Beet Sugar in Michigan.

The beet sugar product of Michigan this year will be unprecedented. In 1904 five and one-half tons was the average production per acre. In 1905 it rose to seven tons, but the crop was very short. This year the average production will be 10 tons per acre, one ton in excess of the standard of a good year. There are under contract this year between 85,000 and 90,000 acres, as compared with 78,600 last year. The beet sugar manufacturers expect a production this year of 200,000,000 pounds, against 143,100,000 pounds last year.

### Dies at Home She Predicted.

At the hour she had named as her death hour, Mrs. Martin Bain passed away in Battle Creek. Mrs. Bain had pneumonia and, being 67 years old, her recovery was not anticipated.

### Explains Death of Student.

After being threatened with punishment for their silence, members of the Fraternity in Ann Arbor explained the fatal shooting of John Fraser. Fraser was shot by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of Cass Lightner of Detroit while they were sitting at a target.

## FISHERMEN ELUDE OFFICERS.

Wardens on Tug Fail to Overtake Fleeing Vessels.

The law-breaking fishermen who defied the Michigan game wardens to catch them have so far managed to elude the tug of armed wardens sent to capture the fishing tugs. The deputy wardens chased the fleet when they first went out from Battle St. Marie. The fishermen said they were tired of defying the State authorities and would go to Charlevoix and lay up. When night came, however, they slipped away and now Chief Game Warden Chapman has taken another crew and begun a hunt himself. They are thought to be fishing near the Fox islands. The ultimate result will probably be the establishment of the same season for all the great lakes States.

## CARS ROLL DOWN HILL.

Asks Breaks While Freight Is Running Thirty Miles an Hour.

Seven loaded cars and one empty one of a heavily loaded Grand Trunk east-bound freight train were hurled down a 50-foot embankment two miles north of Birmingham, the other morning. The accident was caused by the breaking of an axle on one of the cars. The trucks were torn up for several hundred feet. The train, which was a double header, was descending a steep grade at about thirty miles an hour when the accident occurred. The breaking of the axle caused the rails to spread and caused the car, which was unloaded, to pitch over the embankment, dragging seven other cars, loaded with gravel, behind it. Fortunately no one was hurt.

## PIGS AND HENS, GARBAGE PLANT

Contractors' "Reduction Works" May Be Forced Upon Grand Rapids.

The Grand Rapids city fathers are facing the problem of determining just how 1,000 hogs and several times as many roosters and hens can be figured as an asset in the capacity of a municipal garbage-reduction plant. Alva W. Adams, who was awarded the contract for the disposal of the city's garbage, has announced the completion of his "works." The contract specified that the plant was to be erected by him, which part he filled by the purchase of the hogs and chickens. The contract runs for three years, and at the end of that time the "works" may revert to the city if the contract is not properly fulfilled. Hence the perturbation in official circles.

## FIRE THREATENS HARRISVILLE.

Hotel Destroyed and High Wind Jeopardizes Business Section.

The Hotel Retreat and dwelling of Harry Parkiss was totally destroyed by fire in Harrisville. A high west wind was blowing and for a time the entire business portion of the city was in danger of being wiped out. A barn at the rear of the dwelling was partially destroyed. The Masonic hall was badly scorched and was saved with difficulty. The fire started from an unknown cause in one of the upper rooms of the hotel. The buildings are owned by Charles J. McDonald.

## Panic in a Church.

A panic was caused at the Laurium Methodist church by a false alarm of fire during exercises commemorating the fifth anniversary of the dedication of the building. Several persons were hurt. Friction of a belt attached to the electric motor on the pipe organ caused some smoke and some shouting fire.

## Horses' Tongues Cut Out.

Great excitement was created in the Solus district east of St. Joseph when it was discovered that the tongues of horses had been cut out on the John Hogue farm. A horse on a neighboring farm suffered a similar injury. A similar outrage was committed in the vicinity a year ago.

## Swindles in Lorenz's Name.

A Chicago man pretending to be the famous Dr. Lorenz of Armour, fame, working in western Michigan, has been caught after repeated swindles.

## Within Our Borders.

"Flunkers' Club" organized at Holly.

Kalamazoo puffed up over 40,000 population.

Crosswalk and Memphis suffering from coal famine.

Some 225 men who sail lakes make home in Algonac.

Four-year-old Lansing boy injured by falling on scissors.

Kalamazoo man arrested seven times for stealing bicycle.

Port Huron landed automobile factory that will employ 350 men.

Orioles and robins being driven from Ann Arbor parks by squirrels.

Sixteen people were made ill at Inlay City by eating poisoned cheese.

Bride and groom, aged 71 and 72, respectively, wed at Grand Rapids.

Church at Belding inaugurated free lunches at close of evening services.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beck of Macomb celebrated fiftieth wedding anniversary.

Explosion of tank of cooling porcelain in Grand Rapids seriously injured one man.

C. H. Kimberle, late candidate for Governor, shot two deer on hunting trip north.

Capt. George H. Cottrell of Marine City celebrated ninetieth birthday anniversary.

Miner at Owosso rolled from chair in boarding house and was picked up dead. Heart failure.

Body of Frank Kingsley, Medina farmer, found in creek. Suicide suspected.

South Haven young woman earned dollar for experience social by unloading car of lumber.

Miss Elizabeth Sweeney of Morenci, for over 30 years a member of Methodist church, is dead.

It cost light-fingered rent \$25 to lift lantern used as signal for repairs on ditch at Mayville.

Sixteen-year-old Fostoria girl swallowed pin and doctors are baffled in attempt to save life.

Battle Creek wants to take in suburbs which will give it population of from 30,000 to 35,000.

Hunters at Calumet brought in largest moose ever seen in that locality. Eighteen bullets were in its body.

Oreans man pleaded guilty to striking father-in-law on head with stone, was released on suspended sentence.

Father and three children found in bed at home in Port Huron almost dead with consumption and distemper.

Orville White, aged 19, was accidentally shot and killed by a boy companion named Eckert while out hunting near their homes at County Line.

## Sunday School.

LESSON FOR DEC. 10.

Jesus Risen from the Dead.—Matt. 28: 1-5.

Golden Text.—He is risen, even as He said.—Matt. 28: 6.

Jesus taught that there is a resurrection from the dead. He taught it directly to the Sadducees, when they came to Him with a catch question which they thought could not be answered without proving the absurdity of belief in a resurrection. On that occasion he said: "But as touching the resurrection of the dead, have ye not read that which was spoken unto you by God, saying, I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob? God is not the God of the dead, but of the living."

In an incidental way, Jesus proclaimed the resurrection when He said to one of the chief Pharisees, "But when thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind; and thou shalt be blessed of Him, for they shall be recompensed at the resurrection of the just."

It was not, however, only in direct statements that Jesus taught concerning the resurrection. All His teaching presupposed it. All His striving showed that He took it for granted. For He made it plain throughout His life that what mattered supremely was that men should fit themselves for the life to come. If they were to gain anything out of this life save the hope of a future life, it was in vain. It was small matter, but it was a great thing to have that hope here and to enjoy its fulfillment hereafter.

No one could listen long to the teachings of Jesus and not understand that they were based upon the assumption of a resurrection. But he did not rest satisfied with direct and indirect teaching. He gave proofs. He raised the son of the widow of Nain, raised Lazarus from the dead, and Himself. And of this last miracle we know by the testimony of many who saw Jesus alive after His crucifixion and burial.

You see the death of Jesus upon the Cross was essential. But it would have been meaningless unless we had been assured also of His resurrection. Therefore Jesus did everything possible to convince men of the fact of a resurrection. It is easy to doubt, and hard to believe, and it is safe to say that if it were not for the teachings of Jesus upon the matter, or even if these teachings had not been supported by miracles proving their truth, there would be few of us who could have assured hope with regard to the unknown future. What the resurrection of Jesus means to us and to the world, we can perhaps best realize by trying to imagine what our future would be like if Jesus had been without it.

"If Christ be not raised, your faith is vain; ye are yet in your sins." All the claims of Jesus to be able to unite us to God and to forgive our sins would have proved of no avail if He had not also had power to take back His life after laying it down. The resurrection of Jesus from the dead makes all the difference to us between a well-founded hope and no hope at all.

## Notes.

In the Grave.—The body of Jesus was taken from the Cross late upon a Friday afternoon, probably about four o'clock. It was wrapped in spices and placed in a hitherto unused casket or sarcophagus belonging to Joseph of Arimathea who was a rich man and a disciple of Jesus. Every circumstance attending the burial shows that both the Roman authorities and the disciples knew that Jesus was dead, and also that even the disciples had very little, if any, expectation of His coming back from the grave.

After Jesus had risen, the disciples could hardly believe it until they had seen for themselves. They had heard Jesus say that He must rise again upon the third day, but evidently the saying had been too hard for them, and they either could not believe it or it had passed almost unnoticed, as something too difficult to understand.

After they had seen the risen Lord they recalled His teaching and understood.

They had not long to wait. For early upon the morning of the first day of the week (that is our Sunday) a number of the disciples went to the tomb, only to find it open and the body of Jesus had lain in the grave from Friday afternoon till Sunday morning, perhaps thirty-six hours. That does not make three whole days, but parts of three days, a part of a day being reckoned customarily as a day in specifying time lapses. The saying of Jesus that "as Jonah was three days and three nights in the whale's belly; so shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth" offers no difficulties that can be explained away in various ways. But the best explanation is to say that in the East men do not use exact forms of speech as we do. The similitude which Jesus used was perfect, even if the exact duration of time in the two cases was not the same.

Precautions.—Note that by order of the Roman governor the tomb had been officially sealed and the Roman soldiers set over it. The reason for this was that the priests had heard something of Jesus' teaching concerning His resurrection and they were afraid that the disciples would endeavor to prove their Master right by stealing His body and saying that He had risen. Nothing as we can see was further from the minds of the disciples. They were earnest enough, true enough, loyal enough, to understand what the priests could not, that such a trick would be abhorrent to Jesus who was the "son of truth." However, these precautions form a link in the chain of evidence which gives positive proof that our Lord was dead and that He rose from the grave.

Who Went to the Tomb.—It is not possible to gather up the separate accounts of the resurrection and say with confidence in what order the events occurred. Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of James and Joseph, and other women seem to have been the first to hear the good tidings of the resurrection. (Luke 24: 1-10; Matt. 28: 1-10.) Close after them came Peter and John. Jesus showed Himself first to Mary Magdalene (Mark and John) and to other women returning from the grave. (Matt. 28: 9.)

Rev. Dr. Minot Savage, the noted Unitarian pastor of the church of the Messiah at New York, who gave up his parsonate on account of illness as spinster, is now reported to be in a private sanatorium near Cleveland in a serious condition. Later he had seemed to regain his health and had preached in his son-in-law's pulpit in Cleveland.

The thirtieth anniversary of his consecration as a bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church has been celebrated by Bishop Samuel Fallows, D. D., LL. D., so well known to Christian Endeavorers by his services as a trustee of the United Society.



PEARY IN ARCTIC COSTUME.

new record in Arctic attainment. On each of his dashes over the polar cap Peary has surpassed his own former efforts. In 1902, he exceeded his own best performance in northward by thirty-one miles, and now dwarfs that splendid work by going 197 miles nearer the Pole than he had ever before been, and about thirty-seven miles farther than his closest competitor, Captain Cagni. If Peary can equal this ratio in another dash, the North Pole, the greatest geographical prize, will be his, for he has put a star on the Polar map showing that he was within about 203 statute miles of the point where the terrestrial axis breaks the surface of the earth.

## Attraction for Explorers.

The North Pole has been an attraction to explorers only in recent times—say within the last quarter century. The early explorers did, indeed, dream of reaching 90 deg. north, but that was only half of their vision. The other half included a descent on the other side. In brief, they sought a short route to the Far East, which would exclude the long journey around Africa. A northern passage was first looked for, and then a passage by way of the northwest. Although the explorers encountered floating ice they do not appear to have started out with the same respect for the frozen barrier they subsequently admitted.

About the middle of the sixteenth century Edward VI. sent out Sir Hugh Willoughby to find a





X-MAS PRESENTS.

X-MAS PRESENTS.



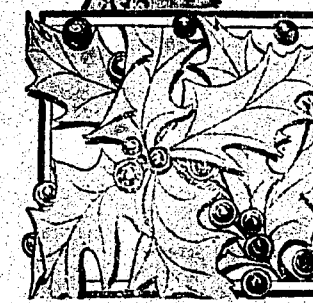
# Holiday Specials!

Come in and look them over!

<b>Perfumes.</b> In boxes from 25c. up. In bulk all the popular odors, such as Thelma, Ly Sylvia Corinne, Rajahs Rose and Egyptian Lotus.	<b>Scissor Sets.</b> Always necessary in every household.	<b>Fountain Pens.</b> Anyone will appreciate a good pen, one that can be depended on to write when you need it, without scattering ink all over your fingers. We guarantee each and every pen to be O. K. in every respect.	<b>Cigars.</b> In Boxes of 12, 25 and fifty, something a man will appreciate if he smokes. La Verdo, La Azora, Truxedo Club and El Principe de Gales. All clear Havana and the very best.
<b>Stationery.</b> Many styles and all prices. An article always suitable as a Xmas gift.	<b>Traveling Sets.</b> Ebony and Foxwood in leather cases.	<b>Candy in Boxes.</b> "Queen City" line has no superior, and is gaining friends every day. Half pound 25 and 35 cents; one pound package 50 and 65 cents.	<b>Pipes.</b> Meerschaums with Amber bits \$1.50 to \$6.00. French Briar with Amber bits, all in leather cases, \$1.50 to \$5.00. All kinds, shapes and sizes.
<b>Brush and Comb Sets.</b> Ebony and Stag in leather cases.	<b>Toilet Rolls.</b> Rubber and leather. \$1.50 up.	<b>Cloth and Hat Brushes.</b> In Ebony and Stag, with silver mounting, always suitable.	<b>Cigar Holders.</b> Gold mounted, Ambers and Meerschaums in cases at \$2.50.
<b>Jewel Cases.</b> Often necessary and always appreciated. \$1.50 and up.	<b>Cuff and Collar Boxes.</b> Many kinds.	<b>Toilet Sets.</b> In Ebony, Tigerwood and Sterling silver, many varieties, and prices to suit all purposes.	<b>Pin Trays.</b> Many styles and with the right prices.
<b>Mirrors.</b> Triplicate, Ovals and round. All kinds and prices.	<b>Novelties.</b>	<b>Hat Brushes.</b> Ladies' and Gents' brushes in Stag and Ebony.	<b>Handkerchief Boxes.</b> Always handy.
<b>Music Rolls.</b> In leather and canvas.	<b>Card Trays.</b>	<b>Playing Cards.</b> None better than the Congress card with gilt edges and fancy backs at 50 cents per package.	<b>Albums.</b> Nice line of many styles.
<b>Military Brushes.</b> Both, Stag Ebony, or Rosewood, Silver mounted.	<b>Ink Stands.</b>		<b>Infant Sets.</b> at 75 cents and \$1.00.
<b>Manicure Sets.</b> All prices in Silver, Ebony or Foxwood.	<b>Atomizers.</b>		
	<b>Match Boxes.</b>		
	<b>Paper Knives.</b>		
	<b>Etc., etc. etc.</b>		

## CENTRAL DRUG STORE

N. P. OLSON, Proprietor.



### On the Fangs of the Yellow Saw

THE WEIRD TALE OF A SHIPWRECK

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

It happened when I was 18; and my life had not been passed in still places; but although my years now number four-score and one, the wreck of that unknown Indianman is the clearest thing in memory to-day.

It was the chief boatman who saw her first. He was patrolling on duty along the cliffs, and a rocket spurting up from the gloom beneath showed him a vessel hard jammed on some of the mid-teeth of the Yellow Saw. Being powerless to aid her by himself, he forthwith carried the report to my father, his superior officer.

Picking up his men as he passed the signal station, my father led on along the cliff, we staggering after him as best we might through the stinging, shrieking darkness, bearing with us ropes, rockets, hawsers, blocks, and what not, we got at last to the cliff-head.

Out of the seething, howling cauldron below, there glared up a flare, as sailors call it—a handful of tow steeped in turpentine, and streaming with dirty yellow flame.

The tearing breath of the gale consumed it in a moment, but we saw a couple of men making a shift to light a larger beacon, and soon a pile of tar-barrels and old junk began to blaze and sputter from the deck of the Indianman, and lit up all clearly. She was a full-rigged ship of 1,100 or 1,200 tons burden, and sorely mauled. All around was creaming surf and green curling waves, though occasionally the glint of the flames fell on some grim yellow fang of the Saw, and reminded us that others of those venomous rocks were every minute eating deeper and deeper into her sheathing and timbers. It was a weird sight and an awful one.

She could not last long, and her people had evidently come to this conclusion—those of them who were left, that is, for their numbers had thinned woefully during those last dreadful hours. The launch was the only boat the sweeping seas had left them, and when the breaking day once more lit up our view, they were preparing to get her into the water. There was a steep cleft in the rock a little further westward down the coast. They had seen it, and were evidently going to attempt a landing through it.

We, who knew the place, saw the act with new horror. The cleft was guarded by reefs that no craft could hope to float over, and both backwash and undertow were strong enough to drown a seal.

But on what followed I cannot bear to dwell though the few seconds in which that salt drama was played out to the finish seemed to drag them selves out into hours. The heavy boat got into the water, partly by human effort, partly by aid from the cruel sea itself; and its helpless freight embarked. Then she sank into a deep trough out of sight, and when the last sea crest rose up the plank of

what with the crew and ourselves. Yes, they're all gone except your humble servant, poor beggars! Yes, gone, poor things.

"You don't seem very grateful for your escape, sir," remarked my father, a trifle sharply.

The stranger, who had been staring at the wreck, turned to him with a curious smile.

"Dry land has a deuced pleasant feeling about it at times. But there are other things—"

He did not finish the sentence. He had turned to seaward again, and stood on the extreme brink of the cliff, with hands pressed against the sides of his head, and body crouched and twisted.

"My God!" I heard him say. "See that! There she is alive, and I thought her a battered, sea-washed corpse."

My eyes followed his glance down towards the wreck. A door of the



"My God!" I heard him say, "see that!"

deck house on the poop was in the act of being closed from within, and as it drew to I clearly saw the flutter of a woman's dress. That was the reason of the stranger's agitation. There was some one left behind.

"Nobody interferes here," I heard him saying. "I thought her to have gone off in the launch. Now that she lives, no one has more right to be at her side than I, and whilst I live no one shall stand between us."

"Are you her husband?" my father asked.

"Oh, yes, if you like," replied the man; "or uncle, or father, or anything else that pleases you. Good-by."

That was the last we heard. He had been working himself rapidly along the rope, and as the gale was blowing as hard as ever again, his voice would not have carried even if he had tried to make it—whilst I doubt. His face was turned towards the ship, and I think she held all his attention.

He reached the top, swung himself on deck by a backstay, as before, and strode off towards the deck house

her were holding together. She had been ground to staves and splinters upon the reef.

A few human atoms here and there dotted the bill of waters, but one by one the hungry fingers of the sea drew them quickly down, and not a soul of that launch's crew escaped.

And now comes the really weird part of my yarn.

As we wound our way amongst the hummocks one of the men who had been on ahead came running back. "They ain't all left her," he cried out excitedly. "There's a man perched in the mizen-top!"

Helter-skelter we all struck out, striding over the bowlders, leaning up against the gale, and in another minute saw this survivor for ourselves. He was there, surely enough, and to all outward appearance in no wise dismayed by his situation. He was sitting in the top, with his legs spread out, and his back up against the lower masthead, leisurely eating some bread and meat. On seeing us he stopped for a moment with an unsteady midair, and then went unconcernedly on with his meal.

My father ordered us to get all ready for firing another rocket. His keen seaman's eye had noted that there was likely to be another hull in the sale directly, and he was determined to make the most of it.

Presently the squall gave signs of blowing itself out, and in due time the full came, and away went our rocket. It fell across the deck of the wreck, close to the main rigging.

In a second the man in the mizen-top had jumped out on a topmast backstay and slid down to the channels. Running cleverly along the streaming decks he laid hold of the line, and in less than half a minute was back again in his old perch, hauling it in hand over fist with sturdy good will. All his nonchalance was gone now. He saw a good chance of being saved, and was making use of it to the full.

At last he came to the end of the thin line, and making fast the hawser and tail-block which came up to his hand, signalled to us "All ready." In a minute more he was on the cliff-head amongst us.

"A providential escape, sir," observed my father.

"Narrow, certainly," returned the stranger.

"Narrow, also," said my father. "You alone are saved out of I know not how many who were alive at this time yesterday."

"A hundred and forty-three, all told,

door where the woman had disappeared.

He passed inside and seemed to stay there an age. Was he never going to come out again? Heavens! did not the man know the crazy fabric might dissolve like a sandpit at any moment beneath his feet!

Finally the door of the deck house opened and the pair of them appeared. The woman seemed to be holding back; the man persuaded her, dragging her. Against his strength she could do nothing, and rattling by rattling he carried her up into the mizen-top, set her down and cleared away the rope's end which had jammed the tail-block. We on the cliff had remained the hauling lines, and directly it was clear ran the breeches buoy up to them.

Moments were precious. The sea was full of planks, bolting and popping amongst the foam. Every second they were being added to. The mainmast had lurched overboard, ripping a great gap from the deck in its fall. The Indianman was breaking up fast. Any wave might send the remaining mast after its fellows.

That those on board knew of this we could tell by their gestures; but yet they lolled. He seemed trying to persuade her to do something from which she withheld. We could see him make some proposition, and then point to the breeches buoy, which would convey both of them to safety. But again and again she shook her head.

We were standing by the whip ready to heave them shorewards at a moment's notice, and we could see the man point this out. But his companion held to her resolve, and he was evidently determined not to leave her. He waved his hand to us in farewell, shouted something which the gale carried hopelessly away, and then, turning to the woman, kissed her passionately on the lips and then he clasped her tightly in his strong arms. The mizen mast awayed over with heavy, sickly slowness, heeled down till the grating of the top was almost perpendicular and then plunged in the dark green cavern of a combing sea.

When it came up again its human freight had disappeared.

The Indianman's name we never learned, nor the woman's, nor that of the man whom we first saw in the mizen-top. What their tale was, whether innocent or guilty, how their fate was ruled, whether by themselves or by others; and why they preferred to drown together I never learned.

### A. C. HENDRICKSON The Tailor.

Originator and Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

If you want a good suit for Fall and Winter, just drop in and see me. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop over Bargess' old Market.

Grayling, Mich.

### City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.

CARL W. KREPPKE, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store.

GRAYLING, MICH.

AGENT FOR STAIR LAUNDRY, BAY CITY.

### Tonsorial Parlors.

E. L. Mettler, Prop.

Located opposite the Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Every thing neat and sanitary. for Witter's Laundry, Saginaw, Mich.

### Detroit Live Stock Market.

Prime steers and heifers, \$4.50-5.00.  
Handy butchers cattle, \$4.00-4.40 common, \$3.50-3.50.  
Canners' cows, \$1.25-2.25.  
Stockers and feeders, \$2.50-4.00.  
Milk cows, \$2-50.  
Calves, \$4.00-7.50.  
Prime lambs, \$7.00-7.15.  
Mixed lambs, \$4.50-5.50.  
Culls, \$2.50-3.50.  
Prime medium hogs, \$6.15-6.20.  
Yorkers, \$6.15-6.20.  
Pigs, \$6.15-6.25.  
Roughs, \$5.00-5.50.  
Stags, \$5.00.  
Cripples, \$1 per cwt. off.

### Iron-Ox Constipation

Nine-tenths of all American women have constipation. No need of it, when you have Iron-Ox Tablets to cure you.

50 Iron-Ox Tablets a handy aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at all drug-gists, or by mail. Ask for our special 10 cent trial package. The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

L. Fournier, Druggist.

### ATLAS SOAP

FOR FAMILY USE.

Save WAXES and get beautiful results. Ask Your Grocer for ATLAS.

The BEST SOAP for Everybody.

One of our many Premiums Gold Set Ring, like cut, two stones each, either Turquoise Rubies or Opal. 150 Wrappers and 2 cents for postage each.

Send for complete list of Premiums, FREE. ATLAS SOAP WORKS, SAGINAW, MICH.



There are more McCall Patterns sold in the United States than of any other make of patterns. This is on account of their style, accuracy and simplicity.

McCall's Magazine (The Queen of Fashion) has more subscribers than any other Ladies' Magazine. One year's subscription (12 numbers) costs 50 cents. Latest number, 5 cents. Every subscriber gets a McCall Pattern, FREE. Subscribe today.

Lady Agents Wanted. Handcuffs premiums or other desirable novelties. Pattern Catalogue of free and paid up subscribers. (Showing 500 premiums and 500 novelties.) Address: THE McCALL CO., New York.

Order your

McCALL PATTERNS

—OF—

BOSTY & MITCHELL

Department 3

Bay City, W. S.

and you will receive them next day.

YES

we must continue to try and please the ladies, and therefore have arranged to club the *Avalanche* and *New Idea Magazine* for \$1.00 per year, to paid up subscribers. Call or send for a sample copy, at this office.

### CENTRAL HOTEL

AMOS PEARSALL, Prop.

First Class accommodations.

Convenient Depot and Business Houses, for Commercial Travelers.

\$2.00 per day.

Grayling, - - - Michigan.

### PATENTS

TRADE-MARKS—COPYRIGHTS  
Write to us and we will tell you without any charge whether your invention is probably patentable, how to proceed to obtain a patent, and just what it will cost you. Good service and lowest rates.

MASON & CO.  
1110 F ST. N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

### MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

"The Niagara Falls Route."

THE MACKINAW DIVISION

Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 27, 1903.

Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, standard time, as follows:

Bay City.	Grayling.	Train No.	Grayling.	Mackinaw.
LV.	ARR.	LV.	ARR.	
11:00 am	4:10 am	207.	4:20 am	7:30 am
11:45 am	4:40 am	201.	4:45 am	4:20 pm
4:15 pm	12:20 pm	159.	1:55 pm	5:30 pm
8:15 am	8:15 pm	99.		
6:30 am	4:35 pm	97.	6:30 am	4:40 pm

Send for complete list of Premiums, FREE. ATLAS SOAP WORKS, SAGINAW, MICH.

There are more McCall Patterns sold in the United States than of any other make of patterns. This is on account of their style, accuracy and simplicity.

McCall's Magazine (The Queen of Fashion) has more subscribers than any other Ladies' Magazine. One year's subscription (12 numbers) costs 50 cents. Latest number, 5 cents. Every subscriber gets a McCall Pattern, FREE. Subscribe today.

Lady Agents Wanted. Handcuffs premiums or other desirable novelties. Pattern Catalogue of free and paid up subscribers. (Showing 500 premiums and 500 novelties.) Address: THE McCALL CO., New York.

Order your

McCALL PATTERNS

—OF—

BOSTY & MITCHELL

Department 3

Bay City, W. S.

and you will receive them next day.

YES

we must continue to try and please the ladies, and therefore have arranged to club the *Avalanche* and *New Idea Magazine* for \$1.00 per year, to paid up subscribers. Call or send for a sample copy, at this office.

Trains will not stop where no time is shown. Trains will stop to let passengers on or off where prices are shown.

CLAS. HARRIS, Gen. Agent.

Grayling, Mich.



# President's Message

## To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As a nation we still continue to enjoy a literally unprecedented prosperity; and it is probable that only reckless speculation and disregard of legitimate business methods on the part of the business world can materially mar this prosperity.

No Congress in our time has done more good work of importance than the present Congress. There were several matters left unfinished at your last session, however, which I most earnestly hope you will complete before your adjournment.

### Campaign Contributions.

I again recommend a law prohibiting all corporations from contributing to the campaign expenses of any party. Let individuals contribute as they desire; but let us prohibit in effective fashion all corporations from making contributions for any political purpose, directly or indirectly.

### The Government's Right to Appeal.

A bill which has passed one House of the Congress and which it is urgently necessary should be enacted into law is that conferring upon the government the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law. This right exists in many of the States; it exists in the District of Columbia by act of the Congress. I can not too strongly urge the passage of the bill in question. A failure to pass it will result in seriously hampering the government in its effort to obtain justice, especially against wealthy individuals or corporations who do wrong; and may also prevent the government from obtaining justice for wage workers who are not themselves able effectively to contest a case where the judgment of an inferior court has been against them. The importance of enacting into law the particular bill in question is further increased by the fact that the government has now definitely begun a policy of resorting to the criminal law in those trust and interstate commerce cases where such a course offers a reasonable chance of success. At first, as was proper, every effort was made to enforce these laws by civil proceedings; but it has become increasingly evident that the action of the government in finally deciding, in certain cases, to undertake criminal proceedings was justifiable; and though there have been some conspicuous failures in these cases, we have had many successes, which have undoubtedly had a deterrent effect upon evil-doers, whether the penalty inflicted was in the shape of fine or imprisonment—and penalties of both kinds have already been inflicted by the courts. Of course, where the judge can see his way to inflict the penalty of imprisonment the deterrent effect of the punishment on other offenders is increased; but sufficiently heavy fines accomplish much.

### Issuance of Injunctions.

In my last message I suggested the enactment of a law in connection with the issuance of injunctions, attention having been sharply drawn to the matter by the demand that the right of applying injunctions in labor cases should be wholly abolished. It is at least doubtful whether a law abolishing altogether the use of injunctions in such cases would stand the test of the courts; in which case of course the legislation would be ineffective. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong altogether to prohibit the use of injunctions. It is criminal to permit sympathy for criminals to weaken our hands in upholding the law; and if men seek to destroy life or property by mob violence there should be no impairment of the power of the courts to deal with them in the most summary and effective way possible. But so far as possible the abuse of the power should be provided against by some such law as I advocated last year.

In this matter of injunctions there is lodged in the hands of the judiciary a necessary power which is nevertheless subject to the possibility of grave abuse. It is a power that should be exercised with extreme care and should be subject to the jealous scrutiny of all men, and condemnation should be meted out as much to the judge who fails to use it boldly when necessary as to the judge who uses it wantonly or oppressively. There must be no hesitation in dealing with disorder. But there must likewise be no such abuse of the injunctive power as is implied in forbidding laboring men to strive for their own betterment in peaceful and lawful ways; nor must the injunction be used

merely to aid some big corporation in carrying out schemes for its own aggrandizement. It must be remembered that a preliminary injunction in a labor case, if granted without adequate proof (even when authority can be found to support the conclusions of law on which it is founded), may often settle the dispute between the parties; and therefore if improperly granted may do irreparable wrong. Yet there are many judges who assume a matter-of-course granting of a preliminary injunction to be the ordinary and proper judicial disposition of such cases; and there have undoubtedly been flagrant wrongs committed by judges in connection with labor disputes even within the last few years, although I think much less often than in former years. Such judges by their unwise action immensely strengthen the hands of those who are striving entirely to do away with the power of injunction; and therefore such careless use of the injunctive process tends to threaten its very existence, for if the American people ever become convinced that this process is habitually abused, whether in matters affecting labor or in matters affecting corporations, it will be well-nigh impossible to prevent its abolition.

### The Crime of Lynching.

In connection with the delays of the law, I call your attention and the attention of the nation to the prevalence of crime among us, and above all to the epidemic of lynching and mob violence that springs up, now in one part of our country, now in another. Each section, north, south, east or west, has its own faults; no section can with wisdom spend its time jeering at the faults of another section; it should be busy trying to amend its own shortcomings. To deal with the crime of corruption it is necessary to have an awakened public conscience, and to supplement this by whatever legislation will add speed and certainty in the execution of the law. When we deal with lynching even more is necessary. A great many white men are lynched, but the crime is peculiarly frequent in respect to black men. The greatest exciting cause of lynching is the perpetration, especially by black men, of the hideous crime of rape—the most abominable in all the category of crimes, even worse than murder. Mobs frequently avenge the commission of this crime by themselves torturing to death the man committing it; thus avenging in bestial fashion a bestial deed, and reducing themselves to a level with the criminal.

### Labor and Capital.

In dealing with both labor and capital, with the questions affecting both corporations and trades unions, there is one matter more important to remember than ought else, and that is the infinite harm done by preachers of mere discontent. These are the men who seek to excite a violent class hatred against all men of wealth. They seek to turn wise and proper movements for the better control of corporations and for doing away with the abuses connected with wealth, into a campaign of hysterical excitement and falsehood in which the aim is to inflame to madness the brutal passions of mankind. The sinister demagogues and foolish visionaries who are always eager to undertake such a campaign of destruction sometimes seek to associate themselves with those working for a genuine reform in governmental and social methods, and sometimes masquerade as such reformers. In reality they are the worst enemies of the cause they profess to advocate, just as the purveyors of sensational slander in newspaper or magazine are the worst enemies of all men who are engaged in an honest effort to better what is bad in our social and governmental conditions. To preach hatred of the rich man as such, to carry on a campaign of slander and invective against him, to seek to mislead and inflame to madness honest men whose lives are hard and who have not the kind of mental training which will permit them to appreciate the danger in the doctrines preached—all this is to commit a crime against the body politic and to be false to every worthy principle and tradition of American national life. Corruption is never so rife as in communities where the demagogue and the agitator bear full sway, because in such communities all moral bands become loosened, and hysteria and sensationalism replace the spirit of sound judgment and fair dealing as between

man and man. In sheer revolt against the squalid anarchy thus produced men are sure in the end to turn toward any leader who can restore order, and then their relief at being free from the intolerable burdens of class hatred, violence, and demagoguery is such that they cannot for some time be aroused to indignation against misdoers by men of wealth; so that they permit a new growth of the very abuses which were in part responsible for the original outbreak. The one hope for success for our people lies in a resolute and fearless, but sane and cool-headed, advance along the path marked out last year by this very Congress. There must be a stern refusal to be misled into following either that base creature who appeals and panders to the lowest instincts and passions in order to arouse out set of Americans against their fellows, or that other creature, equally base but no baser, who in a spirit of greed, or to accumulate or add to an already huge fortune, seeks to exploit his fellow-Americans with callous disregard to their welfare of soul and body.

The plain people who think—the mechanics, farmers, merchants, workers with head or hand, the men to whom American traditions are dear, who love their country and try to act decently by their neighbors, owe it to themselves to remember that the most damaging blow that can be given popular government is to elect an unworthy and sinister agitator on a platform of violence and hypocrisy.

### The Eight-Hour Law.

So far as it is in our power, it should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal the general introduction of an eight-hour day. There are industries in which it is not possible that the hours of labor should be reduced; just as there are communities not far enough advanced for such a movement to be for their good, or, if in the tropics, so situated that there is no analogy between their needs and ours in this matter. On the Isthmus of Panama, for instance, the conditions are in every way so different from what they are here that an eight-hour day would be absurd; just as it is absurd, so far as the Isthmus is concerned, where white labor cannot be employed, to bother as to whether the necessary work is done by alien black men or by alien yellow men.

### Labor of Women and Children.

Let me again urge that the Congress provide for a thorough investigation of the conditions of child labor and of the labor of women in the United States. More and more our people are growing to recognize the fact that the questions which are not merely of industrial but of social importance outweigh all others; and these two questions most emphatically come in the category of those which affect in the most far-reaching way the home life of the nation. The horrors incident to the employment of young children in factories or at work anywhere are a blot on our civilization.

### Disputes Between Capital and Labor.

The commission appointed by the President Oct. 16, 1902, at the request of both the anthracite coal operators and miners, to inquire into, consider and pass upon the questions in controversy in connection with the strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania and the causes out of which the controversy arose, in their report, findings and award expressed the belief "that the State and Federal governments should provide the machinery for what may be called the compulsory investigation of controversies between employers and employees when they arise." This expression of belief is deserving of the favorable consideration of the Congress and the enactment of its provisions into law. A bill has already been introduced to this end.

Many strikes and lockouts would not have occurred had the parties to the dispute been required to appear before an unprejudiced body representing the nation and, face to face, state the reasons for their contention. In most instances the dispute would doubtless be found to be due to a misunderstanding by each of the other's rights, aggravated by an unwillingness of either party to accept as true the statements of the other as to the justice or injustice of the matters in dispute. The exercise of a judicial spirit by a disinterested body representing the Federal government, such as would be provided by a commission on conciliation and arbitration, would tend to create an atmosphere of friendliness and conciliation between contending parties; and the giving each side an equal opportunity to present fully its case in the presence of the other would prevent many disputes from developing into serious strikes or lockouts, and in other cases, would enable the commission to persuade the opposing parties to come to terms.

### Control of Corporations.

The present Congress has taken long strides in the direction of securing proper supervision and control by the national government over corporations engaged in interstate business—and the enormous majority of corporations of any size are engaged in interstate business. The passage of the railway rate bill, and only to a less

degree the passage of the pure food bill, and the provision for increasing and rendering more effective national control over the beef-packing industry, mark an important advance in the proper direction. All these laws have already justified their enactment; it must not be supposed, however, that with the passage of these laws it will be possible to stop progress along the line of increasing the power of the national government over the use of capital in interstate commerce. For example, there will ultimately be need of enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission along several different lines, so as to give it a larger and more efficient control over the railroads.

It cannot often be repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different State Legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of dealing with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any one State. In some methods, whether by a national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and far at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations—a control that will among other things prevent the evils of excessive over-capitalization, and that will compel the disclosure by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or through subsidiary or affiliated corporations. This will tend to put a stop to the securing of inordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense of the general public, the stockholders, or the wage-workers. Our effort should be not so much to prevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control it as to see that it results in no harm to the people.

No proper antidote to the dangerous and wicked agitation against the men of wealth as such is to secure by proper legislation and executive action the abolition of the grave abuses which actually do obtain in connection with the business use of wealth under our present system—or rather, no system—of failure to exercise any adequate control at all. Some persons speak as if the exercise of such governmental control would do away with the freedom of individual initiative and dwarf individual effort. This is not a fact. It would be a veritable calamity to fall to put a premium upon individual initiative, individual capacity and effort; upon the energy, character and foresight which it is so important to encourage in the individual. But as a matter of fact the deadening and degrading effect of pure socialism, and the destruction of individual character which they would bring about, are in part achieved by the wholly unregulated competition which results in a single individual or corporation rising at the expense of all others until his or its rise effectively checks all competition and reduces former competitors to a position of utter inferiority and subordination.

The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or bad, is obviously where it is not effective. Combination of capital, like combination of labor, is a necessary element of our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it; and if it were possible, such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such form as inevitably to threaten injury—for the mere fact that a combination has secured practically complete control of a necessary part of life would under any circumstances show that such combination was to be presumed to be adverse to the public interest. It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations, instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do good and those combinations which do evil. Restraints, for instance, are as often due to the pressure of big shippers (as was shown in the investigation of the Standard Oil Company and as has been shown since by the investigation of the tobacco and sugar trusts) as to the initiative of big railroads. Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. In other words, it should be permitted to railroads to make agreements, provided these agreements were sanctioned by the interstate commerce commission and were published. With these two conditions complied with it is impossible to see what harm such a combination could do to the public at large.

### Inheritance and Income Tax.

The question of taxation is difficult in any country, but it is especially difficult in ours with its federal system of government. Some taxes should on every ground be levied in a small district for use in that district. Thus the taxation of real estate is peculiarly one for the immediate locality in which the real estate is found. Again, there is no more legitimate tax for any State than a tax on the franchise conferred by the State upon street railroads and similar corporations which operate wholly within the State boundaries, sometimes in one and sometimes in several municipalities or other minor divisions of the State. But there are many kinds of taxes which can only be levied by the general government so as to produce the best results, because, among other reasons, the attempt to impose them in one particular State too often results merely in driving the corporation or individual affected to some other locality or other State. The national government has long desired



# SUPPLEMENT.

its chief revenue from a tariff on imports and from an excise tax. In addition to these there is every reason why, when next our system of taxation is revised, the national government should impose a graduated inheritance tax, and, if possible, a graduated income tax. The man of great wealth owes a peculiar obligation to the State, because he derives special advantages from the mere existence of government. Not only should he recognize this obligation in the way he leads his daily life and in the way he earns and spends his money, but it should also be recognized by the way in which he pays for the protection the State gives him. On the one hand, it is desirable that he should assume his full and proper share of the burden of taxation; on the other hand, it is quite as necessary that in this kind of taxation, where the men who vote the tax pay but little of it, there should be clear recognition of the danger of the progress of such a system save in a spirit of entire justice and moderation. Whenever we, as a people, undertake to remodel our taxation system along the lines suggested, we must make it clear beyond peradventure that our aim is to distribute the burden of supporting the government more equitably than at present; that we intend to treat rich man and poor man on a basis of absolute equality, and that we regard it as equally fatal to true democracy to do or permit injustice to the one as to do or permit injustice to the other.

I am well aware that such a subject as this needs long and careful study. In order that the people may become familiar with what is proposed to be done, may clearly see the necessity of proceeding with wisdom and self-restraint, and may make up their minds just how far they are willing to go in the matter, while only trained legislators can work out the proper necessary details. But I feel that in the near future our national legislators should enact a law providing for a graduated inheritance tax by which a steadily increasing rate of duty should be put upon all moneys or other valuables coming by gift, bequest, or devise to any individual or corporation.

## Education of the Farmer.

The only other persons whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is the welfare of the wage-workers are the tillers of the soil, the farmers. It is a mere truism to say that no growth of cities, no growth of wealth, no industrial development can atone for any falling off in the character and standing of the farming population. During the last few decades this fact has been recognized with ever-increasing clearness. There is no longer any failure to realize that farming, at least in certain branches, must become a technical and scientific profession. This means that there must be open to farmers the chance for technical and scientific training, not through mere book learning, but through practical types. This education the farmer is peculiarly necessary here in the United States, where the frontier conditions even in the newest States have nearly vanished, where there must be a substitution of a more intensive system of cultivation for the old wasteful farm management, and where there must be a business organization among the farmers themselves.

Several factors must co-operate in the improvement of the farmer's condition. He must have the chance to be educated in the widest possible sense—in the sense which keeps ever in view the intimate relationship between the theory of education and the facts of life. This is especially true of the farmer. All students now realize that education must seek to train the executive powers of young people and to confer more real significance upon the phrase "dignity of labor," and to prepare the pupils so that in addition to each developing in the highest degree his individual capacity for work, they may together help create a right public opinion, and show in many ways social and co-operative spirit. Organization has become necessary in the business world, and it has accomplished much for good in the world of labor. It is no less necessary for farmers.

**Irrigation and Forest Preservation.** Much is now being done for the States of the Rocky Mountains and Great Plains through the development of the national policy of irrigation and forest preservation; no government policy for the betterment of our internal conditions has been more fruitful of good than this. The forests of the White Mountains and Southern Appalachian regions should also be preserved; and they can not be unless the people of the States, in which they lie, through their representatives in Congress, secure vigorous action by the national government.

## Marriage and Divorce Laws.

I am well aware of how difficult it is to pass a constitutional amendment. Nevertheless, a judgment of the whole question of marriage and divorce should be referred to the authority of the National Congress. At present the wide differences in the laws of the different States on this subject result in scandals and abuses; and surely there is nothing so vitally essential to the welfare of the nation, withstanding around which the nation should so bend itself to throw every safeguard, as the home life of the average citizen. The change would be good from every standpoint. In particular it would be good because it would confer on the Congress the power at once to deal radically and efficiently with polygamy; and this should be done whether or not marriage and divorce are dealt with. It is neither safe nor proper to leave the question of polygamy to be dealt with by the several States. Power to deal with it should be conferred on the national government.

When home ties are loosened, when men and women cease to regard a worthy family life, with all its duties fully performed, and all its responsibilities lived up to, as the life best worth living; then evil days for the commonwealth are at hand. There are regions in our land, and classes of our population, where the birth rate has sunk below the death rate. Surely it should need no demonstration to show that willful sterility is, from the standpoint of the nation, from the standpoint of the human race, the one sin for which the penalty is national death, race death; a sin for which there is no atonement, a sin which is the more dreadful exactly in proportion as the men and women guilty thereof are in other respects, in character, and bodily and mental powers, those whom for the sake of the state it would be well to see the fathers and mothers of many healthy children, well brought up in homes made happy by their presence. No man, no woman, can shirk the primary duties of life whether for love of ease and pleasure, or for any other cause, and retain his or her self-respect.

## Development of American Shipping.

Let me once again call the attention of the Congress to the question of developing American shipping. I trust that a law embodying in substance the views of a major part of the views, expressed in the report on this subject laid before the House at its last session, will be passed. It will of course benefit primarily our seaboard States, such as Maine, Louisiana and Washington; but what benefits just as our people in the end and that as a government interest in irrigation and forestry in the West is really of benefit, not only to the Rocky Mountain States, but to all our country.

## Need of Currency Reform.

I especially call your attention to the condition of our currency laws. The national bank act has ably served a great purpose in aiding the enormous business development of the country; and within ten years there has been an increase in circulation per capita from \$21.41 to \$35.08. For several years evidence has been accumulating that additional legislation is needed. The recurrence of each crop season emphasizes the defects of the present laws. There must soon be a revision of them, because to leave them as they are means to incur liability of business disaster. Since your body adjourned there has been a fluctuation in the interest on call money from 2 per cent to 30 per cent; and the fluctuations have even greater during the preceding six months. The Secretary of the Treasury and to step in and by wise action put a stop to the most violent period of oscillation. Even worse than such fluctuation is the advance in commercial rates and the uncertainty felt in the sufficiency of credit even at high rates. All commercial interests suffer during each crop period. Excessive rates for call money in New York attract money from the interior banks into the speculative field; this depletes the fund that would otherwise be available for commercial uses, and commercial borrowers are forced to pay abnormal rates; that each fall a tax in the shape of increased interest charges, is placed on the whole commerce of the country.

The mere statement of these facts shows that our present system is seriously defective. There is need of a change. I do not press any especial plan.

## The Philippine Tariff.

I most earnestly hope that the bill to provide a lower tariff for or else absolute free trade in Philippine products will become a law. No harm will come to any American industry; and while there will be some small but real material benefit to the Philippines, the main benefit will come by the showing made as to our purpose to do all in our power for their welfare. So far our action in the Philippines has been unqualifiedly justified, not mainly and indeed not primarily because of the added dignity it has given us as a nation by proving that we are capable honorably and efficiently to bear the international burdens which a mighty people should bear, but even more because of the immense benefit that has come to the people of the Philippine Islands. In these islands we are steadily introducing both liberty and order, to a greater degree than their people have ever before known, and next spring, if conditions warrant, we shall take a great stride forward in testing their capacity for self-government by summoning the first Philippine legislative assembly; and the way in which they stand this test will largely determine whether the self-government thus granted will be increased or decreased; for if we have erred at all in the Philippines it has been in proceeding too rapidly in the direction of granting a large measure of self-government. American citizenship should be conferred on the citizens of Porto Rico. The harbor of San Juan in Porto Rico should be dredged and improved. The expenses of the Federal court of Porto Rico should be taken from the Federal treasury. The administration of the affairs of Porto Rico, together with those of the Philippines, Hawaii, and our other insular possessions, should all be directed under one executive department; by preference the department of state or the department of war.

## International Morality.

Not only must we treat all nations fairly, but we must treat with justice and good will all immigrants who come here under the law. Whether they are Catholics or Protestants, Jews or Gentiles, whether they come from England or Germany, Russia, Japan, or Italy, matters nothing. All we have a right to question is the man's conduct. If he is honest and upright in his dealings with his neighbor and with the state, then he is entitled to respect and good treatment. Especially do we need to

remember our duty to the stranger within our gates. It is the sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly. To remember this is incumbent on every American citizen, and it is of course peculiarly incumbent on every government official, whether of the nation or of the several states.

I am prompted to say this by the attitude of hostility here and there assumed toward the Japanese in this country. This hostility is sporadic and is limited to a very few places. Nevertheless, it is most discreditable to us as a people, and it may be fraught with the gravest consequences to the nation. The Japanese people have won in a single generation the right to stand on a level with the foremost and most enlightened peoples of Europe and America; they have won on their own merits and by their own exertions the right to treatment on a basis of full and equal equality. The overwhelming mass of our people entertain a lively regard and respect for the people of Japan, and in almost every quarter of the union the stranger from Japan is treated as he deserves; that is, he is treated as the stranger from any part of civilized Europe is and deserves to be treated. But here and there a most unworthy feeling has manifested itself toward the Japanese, the feeling that has been shown in shutting them out from the common schools in San Francisco, and in mutterings against them in one or two other places, because of their efficiency as workers. To shut them out from the public schools is to deny them the right to learn, and no nation is so teachable as the Japanese. When there are no first class colleges in the land, including the universities and colleges of California, which do not gladly welcome Japanese students and on which Japanese students do not reflect credit. We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us, and no nation is so teachable as the Japanese. Through out Japan Americans are well treated, and any failure on the part of Americans at home to treat the Japanese with a like courtesy and consideration is by just so much a confession of inferiority in our civilization.

I recommend to the Congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens. One of the great embarrassments attending the performance of our international obligations is the fact that the statutes of the United States in this respect are antiquated and give to the national government no adequate power, through United States courts and by the use of the army and navy, to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under solemn treaties which are the law of the land. Therefore earnestly recommend that the federal government toward this end, and in the matter now before me affecting the Japanese, everything that it is in my power to do will be done, and all of the forces, military and civil, of the United States which I may lawfully employ will be so employed.

## The Insurrection in Cuba.

Last August an insurrection broke out in Cuba which, it speedily grew evident that the existing Cuban government was powerless to quell. This government was repeatedly asked by the then Cuban government to intervene, and finally was notified by the President of Cuba that he intended to resign; that his decision was irrevocable; that none of the other constitutional officers would consent to carry on the government, and that he was powerless to maintain order. It was evident that chaos was impending, and there was every probability that if steps were not immediately taken by the government to try to restore order, the progress of the insurrection would be such that the island would apply to their respective governments for armed intervention in order to protect the lives and property of their citizens. Thanks to the preparedness of our navy, I was able immediately to send enough ships to Cuba to prevent the situation from becoming hopeless; and I furthermore dispatched to Cuba the Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of State, in order that they might grapple with the situation on the ground. All efforts to secure an agreement between the contending factions, by which they should themselves come to an amicable understanding and settle upon some modus vivendi—some provisional government of their own—failed. Finally the President of the republic resigned. The quorum of Congress assembled failed by deliberate purpose of its members, so that there was no power to act on his resignation, and the government came to a halt. In accordance with the so-called Platt amendment, which was embodied in the constitution of Cuba, I thereupon proclaimed a provisional government for the island, the Secretary of War acting as Provisional Governor until he could be replaced by Mr. Aguon, the late minister to Panama and Governor of the canal zone on the isthmus; troops were sent to support them and to relieve the navy, the expedition being handled with most satisfactory speed and efficiency. The insurgent chiefs immediately agreed that their troops should lay down their arms and disband; and the agreement was carried out. The provisional government has left the personnel of the old government and the old laws, so far as might be, unchanged, and will thus administer the island for a few months until tranquility can be restored, a new election properly held, and a new government inaugurated. Peace has come in the island; and the harvesting of the sugar cane crop, the great crop of the island, is about to proceed.

When the election has been held and the new government inaugurated, in peaceful and orderly fashion the provisional government will come to an end. I take this opportunity of expressing upon behalf of the American people, with all possible solemnity, our most earnest hope that the people of Cuba will realize the imperative need of preserving justice and keeping order in the island. The United States wishes nothing of Cuba except that it shall prosper morally and materially, and wishes nothing of the Cubans save that they shall be able to preserve order among themselves and therefore to preserve their independence.

## Withdrawal of Coal Lands.

It is not wise that the nation should alienate its remaining coal lands. I have temporarily withdrawn from settlement all the lands which the geological survey has indicated as containing, or in all probability containing, coal.

## The Conference at Rio.

In many parts of South America there has been much misunderstanding of the attitude and purposes of the United States toward the other American republics. An idea had become prevalent that our assertion of the Monroe doctrine implied, or carried with it, an assumption of superiority, and of a right to exercise some kind of protectorate over the countries to whose territory that doctrine applies. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Yet that impression continued to be a serious barrier to good understanding, to friendly intercourse, to the introduction of American capital and the extension of American trade. The impression was so widespread that apparently it could not be reached by any ordinary means.

It was part of Secretary Root's mission to dispel this unfounded impression, and there is just cause to believe that he has succeeded.

## Trip to Panama.

I have just returned from a trip to Panama and shall report to you at length later on the whole subject of the Panama canal.

## Protection of Fur Seals.

The laws for the protection of the seals within the jurisdiction of the United States need revision and amendment. In case we are compelled to abandon the hope of making arrangements with other governments to put an end to the heinous cruelty now incident to pelagic sealing, it will be a question for your serious consideration how far we should continue to protect and maintain the seal herd on land with the result of continuing such a practice, and whether it is not better to end the practice by exterminating the herd ourselves in the most humane way possible.

## War for the Right.

It must ever be kept in mind that war is not merely justifiable, but imperative, upon honorable men, upon an honorable nation, where peace can only be obtained by the sacrifice of conscientious conviction or of national welfare. Peace is normally a great good, and normally it coincides with righteousness; but it is righteousness and not peace which should bind the conscience of a nation as it should bind the conscience of an individual; and neither a nation nor an individual can surrender conscience to another's keeping. Neither can a nation, which is an entity, and which does not die as individuals die, refrain from taking thought for the interest of the generations that are to come, no less than for the interest of the generation of to-day; and no public men have a right, whether from shortsightedness, from selfish indifference, or from sentimentality, to sacrifice national interests which are vital in character. A just war is in the long run far better for a nation's soul than the most prosperous peace obtained by acquiescence in wrong or injustice. Moreover, though it is criminal for a nation not to prepare for war, so that it may escape the dreadful consequences of being defeated in war, yet it must always be remembered that even to be defeated in war may be far better than not to have fought at all. As has been well and finely said, a beaten nation is not necessarily a disgraced nation; but the nation or man is disgraced if the obligation to defend right is shirked.

## The Army and Navy.

I do not ask that we continue to increase our navy. I ask merely that it be maintained at its present strength; and this can be done only if we replace the obsolete and outworn ships by new and good ones, the equals of any afloat in any navy. To stop building ships for one year means that for that year the navy goes back instead of forward. In both the army and the navy there is urgent need that everything possible should be done to maintain the highest standard for the personnel, alike as regards the officers and the enlisted men. For years prior to the Spanish war the secretaries of war were praised chiefly if they practiced economy; which economy, especially in connection with the quartermaster, commissary, and medical departments, was directly responsible for most of the mismanagement that occurred in the war itself—and parenthetically be it observed that the very people who clamored for the misdirected economy in the first place were foremost in denouncing the mismanagement, and suffering which were primarily due to this same misdirected economy and to the lack of preparation it involved. The readiness and efficiency of both the army and navy in dealing with the recent sudden crisis in Cuba illustrate afresh their value to the nation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.







[illegible]